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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1903.

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To what extent, if any, the eventuality of war between Russia and Japan would require positive action on the part of the United States is obviously so largely a matter of speculation that there is little profit in discussing it. There is one fact which is of real interest, however, and that is that Russia has assumed an attitude of indifference toward American interests in the Far East which, in the event of hostilities, might make the situation inconsistent if not absolutely incompatible with a mere passive policy on the part of the Government at Washington. The *Novoe Vremya*, of St. Petersburg, a semi-official organ of the Russian Government, ventures the opinion that "American demands with regard to Manchuria need not particularly alarm either Europe or Asia," and it adds that until the Americans possess a commanding navy "they will never be able to compel the recognition of their claims." The *Novoe Vremya* admits that our navy is growing at a rapid rate, but holds that it is not yet strong enough to be feared, and that therefore the nations of Europe need not reckon seriously with the United States in dealing with the alarming conditions which have arisen in the Orient. If these expressions reflect the feeling of Russian officialism, as they probably do, the implication is that the Russian policy of aggression against China is not to be modified or halted by any sense of respect for American rights or because of any fear of the United States Navy. Our plain duty, therefore, is not to scoff at Russia's low estimate of our Navy, as some of the daily newspapers are already doing, but to make our Navy so commanding that even Russia will respect it and acknowledge that it must be reckoned with most seriously in any exigency which imperils American interests in Asia. Ship for ship and man for man the United States Navy can take care of itself against anything afloat, but he is the most reckless Jingo who imagines that it would have merely a bit of boy's play in a struggle with the Russian fleet. It is true that since the Crimean War Russia has done little or nothing in actual naval warfare, and it is equally true that the work of her squadrons in that conflict was ineffective if not inglorious. But since then Russia has re-created her navy. She has spent enormous sums in construction, organization and training for both officers and men, and her sea power to-day is such in both ships and personnel that it must be treated as a prime factor in the vexatious problem which confronts the other great powers having interests in the Far East. We repeat, therefore, that if there is any lesson for us in Russia's rather contemptuous estimate of the United States Navy, it is not that we should retort by belittling hers, but that we should see to it that our navy is made so powerful, so efficient and so ready for business that Russia will be obliged to view it with respect, if not with fear.

One of the most gratifying facts developed by the publication of the naval estimates for the next fiscal year is that the question of continued naval expansion will not be treated in Congress as a party issue nor as a sectional issue. The events of the last five years, together with the difficult and unsettled problems involving American interests in Central and South America and in the Orient have shown the people that the progressive enlargement of the Navy is a national necessity and not a mere matter of party expediency or sectional exploitation. The widespread recognition of this necessity is one of the great educational benefits accruing from our heavy outlay for naval construction in the last few years, and it may be effectively illustrated by the editorial utterances of two representative American newspapers—the Philadelphia

Press, a leading Republican journal of the North, and the New Orleans Picayune, an equally able and prominent journal of the South. Speaking of the naval estimates the Press says: "The necessary appropriation for the Navy for the next fiscal year is large, but it will be money well invested and should meet with no opposition on the mere ground of economy. Other nations are building many war vessels, and if the United States is to be able to stand among them, without fear and trembling and command respect, it must have a navy to fall back upon with confidence." Animated by the same patriotic impulse, the Picayune remarks: "We believe that the country is fully impressed with the necessity for increasing the Navy, and will grant the increased appropriations required. While it is true that our Navy is costing much more than it formerly did, it must be remembered that our revenues have vastly increased, as have our foreign trade interests, and importance of the great seaports the Navy is expected to defend. By comparison with what we have at stake and must protect the cost of the Navy is a mere bagatelle." We quote from the two journals named because they are thoroughly representative of their respective parties and of the sections in which they are published. Their utterances afford inspiring evidence that the two great political parties and the people of all sections are getting together in common support of a liberal, broad-gauge and continuous policy of naval expansion. With that convincing evidence before it, we may confidently look to Congress for a naval appropriation which shall be entirely adequate to the nation's needs.

Another example of the practical co-operation of the Navy with the United States diplomatic authorities for the promotion of American trade interests appears in the expedition which left Marseilles, France, on Oct. 25, en route to Abyssinia. At the head of the expedition is Mr. Robert P. Skinner, United States Consul at Marseilles, whose mission it is to establish diplomatic relations between the United States and Abyssinia and to invite Emperor Menelik to visit the St. Louis Exposition of 1904. On Oct. 27 Mr. Skinner boarded the U.S.S. Machias, Lieut. Bernard O. Scott, U.S.N., commanding, at Naples, whence that vessel will convey him to Jibutil on the Gulf of Aden, where he will arrive about Nov. 6. From Jibutil Mr. Skinner, accompanied by Capt. George C. Thorpe, U.S.M.C., and Lieut. Charles L. Hussey, U.S.N., will proceed to the Abyssinian capital, Adis Abeba, reaching there probably about Dec. 20. The purpose of this expedition is to promote the growth of commerce between the United States and Abyssinia, which is already large, notwithstanding the lack of proper facilities of exchange. In cotton fabrics, which form the principal item of Abyssinian imports, American products are far in the lead, followed in order by those of England, Germany and France, and it is believed that through the introduction of United States consular offices our trade interests in Emperor Menelik's dominions can be enormously increased. What Abyssinia needs more than anything else is modern facilities of transportation, and when they are provided the resources of the country are bound to enter upon a period of rapid development. The Emperor is a man of broad views and progressive tendencies and has expressed himself as highly gratified with the action of the United States in despatching an official mission to his capital. The fitness of the gentleman assigned to this important undertaking is manifest. Mr. Skinner is one of the most capable members of the consular service, and Captain Thorpe is a marine officer of large experience and rare judgment, while Lieutenant Hussey, during his recent service at Beirut as flag officer of the European Squadron, has proved himself a diplomat in the truest sense of the word as well as a Navy officer who thoroughly understands his business.

Secretary Moody's decision awarding to the Midvale Steel Company a contract for about one-third of the 16,700 tons of armor plate provided for in the last naval appropriation act brings a new competitor into the field, which has hitherto been controlled by the Carnegie Steel Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company. In spite of the fact that it has no armor plate plant and will have to build one before it can begin the work of forging, the Midvale Company underbid both of the older concerns on the contract for the whole amount of armor required, and the acceptance of its bid would have netted a saving of about \$750,000 as compared with the offers of its competitors. But in view of the uncertainty as to whether the Midvale Company, with its plant yet to build, would be able to begin deliveries as specified and continue them in volume sufficient to meet the requirements of battleship construction, it was thought prudent to divide the award and give one-third to the new company and a like share to each of the other concerns. Another thing which had to be taken into account is the fact that the Midvale Company has never specified the process it proposes to use in making armor, having merely bound itself to produce plates that will conform to the exacting standards required by the Navy Department. Had the contract for the entire 16,700 tons been awarded to the new company, and had its product failed under the official tests, the result would have been a serious extension of the already prolonged delay in the completion of the vessels for which the ar-

mor is needed. It will be seen, therefore, that Secretary Moody's decision to divide the contract about equally among the three competing firms was based on solid considerations of forethought and conservatism. If the Midvale Company develops a plant capable of producing armor of the required standard promptly and in needed quantities it will prove itself a most valuable resource for our general project of naval construction.

Among the uncompleted links in our chain of national defenses there are none more important than those set forth in the following passage in the annual report of Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A.: "Projects for the defenses for San Juan, P.R.; Pearl Harbor and Honolulu Harbor, Hawaii; San Luis d'Ara, Guam; Manila Bay, and Subig Bay, have been approved by the Secretary of War, and actual construction should begin thereon at an early day. It is believed that the time has come when it will be no longer possible to ignore the question of insular defenses. The Navy Department is properly insistent that all its important coaling stations should receive proper defensive protection to keep off predatory attacks from possible hostile fleets." The works alluded to by General Gillespie, all of them vital to the safety of American interests, but those projected at Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, Manila and Subig Bay are of special importance and should be pushed to completion with all possible speed. A first class naval base at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii and another in the Philippines, both adequately fortified, would be almost indispensable to the Navy in a struggle on the Pacific, and without them our squadrons would have to work under an almost immeasurable disadvantage. With the appearance of new conditions, which seem to require the maintenance of a large and permanent naval force in Asiatic waters, the establishment of fortified coaling and repair stations in that part of the world becomes a necessity of such urgency that to neglect it seems little short of inviting disaster. Yet to establish the stations without properly fortifying them would be downright folly.

The President has not yet indicated whether or not he will fill any of the vacancies now existing in the grade of second lieutenant in the Army by making appointments from civil life. Numerous requests have been made to the War Department for information on this score, but it has been impossible to give any definite answer. There are now eighteen vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant of Cavalry, five of which occurred before July, and which are therefore open to civilians if the President so desires. There are twenty vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the Artillery Corps, but it is understood that as all of these occurred after July they will be held open for the next graduating class from the Military Academy. Of the fifty-five vacancies existing in the grade of second lieutenant of Infantry, ten are open to civilians. The vacancies in the staff departments and corps of the Army are as follows: Adjutant General's, none; Inspector General's, none; Quartermaster General's, none; Subsistence, none; Judge Advocate General's, none; Medical, eighteen in the grade of first lieutenant and assistant surgeon; Pay, none; Engineer Corps, seven in the grade of second lieutenant; Ordnance, seventeen in the grade of first lieutenant, open to second lieutenants of the line upon examination; and Signal Corps, two in the grade of first lieutenant, open to first lieutenants of the line upon examination.

An urgent recommendation will be made by the Secretary of War to Congress at the coming session to do away with the detail system for the Ordnance Department and the Signal Corps of the Army. Under the present law it has been found impossible to fill the vacancies in these two departments, and recently it has been necessary to detail several lieutenants to the Signal Corps without any examination, as officers could not be found who were willing to take the required examination in order to obtain a short detail in the Corps. At the present time there are seventeen vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, which it seems positively impossible to fill, notwithstanding the fact that second lieutenants are eligible for appointment to these vacancies after they have passed the required examination. There are still two vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant in the Signal Corps. It is known that the War Department will recommend to Congress that vacancies in those two departments be filled by permanent appointments after proper examination, under which condition it is well known that there would not be any difficulty whatever in filling the vacancies. The officers are needed by both the Ordnance Department and the Signal Corps, and it is admitted at the War Department that the detail system has failed so far as these two departments are concerned.

From Elmira, New York, a correspondent writes: "We think that the regulation Army cap is much too warm and too heavy in weight for tropical climates, or even for the summer climate of the State of New York. The most likely effect on the head of a soldier is to leave him baldheaded, and to be even partly bald is not to be desired. The Spaniards furnished straw hats for their troops in Cuba, and also in the Philippines."

In the **ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL** of March 30, 1878, just a quarter of a century ago, an officer of the Army gave us the statement which follows of the cost of officers' clothing during a period of five years. It may be interesting for officers to compare it with the present cost of the same articles: Two dress caps, with trimmings, complete, at \$18 each; five campaign hats, complete, at \$6; five forage caps, with cross muskets and covers, at \$6; six uniform coats, at \$45; five pairs of dress pants, at \$18; eight pairs of undress pants, at \$8; fifteen woolen shirts, at \$2.50; eleven woolen drawers, at \$2.50; five pairs of boots, at \$16; five pairs of shoes, at \$8; twenty pairs of stockings, at 50 cents; ten blouses, at \$30; one greatcoat, with cape, \$105; two blankets, woolen, at \$4.45; five blankets, rubber, at \$1.96; forty pairs of white gloves, at 75 cents; two pairs of Buffalo overshoes, at \$2.85; ten pairs of woolen mittens, at \$1.25; total cost as per 5 years' allowance to enlisted men, \$1,187.10; annual cost to each officer in the U.S. Army, \$237.42. Twenty-four white shirts, at \$2.50; two perforated buckskin shirts, at \$6; two perforated buckskin drawers, at \$6; nine woolen shirts, at \$2.50; one pair of woolen drawers, \$2.50; twelve pairs of linen drawers, at \$1; five pairs of shoes, at \$8; sixteen pairs of stockings, at 50 cents; six woolen blankets, at \$4.45; eight pairs of white gloves, at 75 cents; twenty-four neckties, at 50 cents; five vests, at \$7.50; five pairs of suspenders, at \$1.50; forty-eight pocket handkerchiefs, at 50 cents; five pairs of slippers, at \$1.50; one mattress, \$10.00; two pillows, at \$3.50; twelve pillow cases, at \$1.25; twelve sheets, at \$1.50; thirty-six shirt collars, at 25 cents; twenty-four pairs of shirt cuffs, at 50 cents; one set of shirt studs, \$10; one set of cuff buttons, \$5; six pairs of kid gloves, at \$2; thirty-six towels, at 75 cents; thirty-six napkins, at 50 cents; one pair of shoulder knots, \$26; two pairs of shoulder straps, at \$6; one dress sword belt, \$18; one dress sword knot, \$5; two field sword belts, at \$4.50; two clothes brushes, at \$1.50; five whisk brooms, at 50 cents; five blacking brushes, at \$1.50; sixty boxes of blacking, at 25 cents; twelve brooms, at \$1; three feather dusters, at \$2.50; mess kit, broken, etc., \$59.70; total cost of extras for five years, \$611.00; annual cost to each officer in the U.S. Army, \$122.20; grand total average for five years, \$359.62.

In his recent annual report as commander of the Department of California, Major General MacArthur, speaking of the importance of establishing an Artillery reserve for the Pacific coast, recommended that the entire militia of all arms located within easy reach of San Francisco be invited to participate in a course of coast artillery practice at the Presidio. An interesting response to this recommendation comes from the Honolulu Gazette, which proposes that the infantry force of the National Guard of Hawaii be transformed into artillery. The Gazette adds that the Army transport vessels might properly be used to convey the Hawaiian troops to San Francisco for instruction, and that such instruction would speedily transform the militia into an efficient coast guard service. It is evident that coast guarding with artillery will be virtually the only service required of troops in Hawaii, but it is also clear that the fortification of Pearl Harbor for the protection of the great naval base which will ultimately be established there will require a considerable garrison of artillery to make the works effective. If such a force can be drawn from native sources in Hawaii and developed to the required standard of efficiency, it would seem to be the wise thing to do. It is to be hoped therefore that if General MacArthur's excellent plan of assembling the Pacific coast militia at the Presidio for artillery instruction is adopted, the arrangements may include provision for one or two companies of Hawaiian guardsmen.

Further evidence of the care exercised by the Government in disposing of the remains of its soldier dead appears in connection with the voyage of the Army transport Sumner, now en route to the United States from Manila. The Sumner brings the remains of upwards of one hundred and sixty soldiers, who died in the Philippines, and notice of her coming has been sent to the relatives of the dead, together with a statement that the Quartermaster General of the Army will forward the remains to any point that may be designated, but that if such instructions are not given the remains will be taken to Washington for interment at Arlington. In response to this notification many requests have been made that the remains of the dead be forwarded for burial at their old homes, but in a still larger number of cases the desire has been expressed that the bodies be interred in the beautiful cemetery at Arlington, where there is honored sepulchre for all who have sacrificed their lives in defense of the flag. The uniform practice of the military authorities with respect to the disposal of the soldier dead has been to comply with the desires of surviving relatives to the fullest possible extent, and we mention the matter now merely because ignorant or malicious fault finders have occasionally charged that the Government was indifferent or careless.

The outline of a general military law, prepared by Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Acting Secretary of War, for the use of the National Guard of the various States, and referred to last week, is substantially a copy of the excellent Military Code of New York, and from the

military laws of several other States. Provisions which have approved themselves in practice are added. New York guardsmen are naturally pleased with the approval of these codes. General Oliver, in submitting the outline of the law, states that it is believed that all of the sections submitted will meet the test of practical experience and says: "It is conceded that the needs of no two States in respect to military legislation are precisely the same, some codes being much more comprehensive than others, but the general outline which is presented is believed to be sufficiently comprehensive to meet the needs of individual States in respect to an efficient military code. It need hardly be said that when numbers, quantities, or money amounts are mentioned in the draft, they are to be regarded as suggestions merely, and are subject to modification in accordance with the needs of local administration. It is distinctly to be understood that this outline of the law is in the nature of a suggestion merely for the consideration of the various States as being the first step toward reaching the end desired in bringing the general organization and administration of the organized militia in the several States into substantial harmony with that of the Army in so far as is practicable to do so."

Before the United Service Institution of India, at Simla, on August 19, Col. F. M. Rundall, D.S.O., Indian army, delivered a lecture on Sherman's Atlanta campaign, May 7 to September 2, 1864. In the course of a highly interesting address he said: "Thus ended the campaign of Atlanta; a campaign full of interesting matter for all who will study it; a campaign which is one of the finest instances of a cleverly managed retirement onto a strong defensive position, and of an equally cleverly managed advance. The failure of Hood's sorties from Atlanta is not in any way to be attributed to want of courage on the part of the Southerners. The Northern chroniclers testify in a noble and generous manner to the intrepidity and dash of their Confederate opponents. Gen. J. T. Cox speaks of them as 'an infantry never excelled in tenacity and courage.' I, who have made the American Civil War my study, and have read many books on it, have come to the conclusion that there was nothing to choose in the matter of pluck between the Northerner and the Southerner. Both were full of the best and most soldier-like qualifications. Their ideas of discipline may be different to ours, but put them in the field with a real stiff job in front of them and they will do it or die in the attempt. I have noticed while reading the accounts of innumerable battles that attacks incessantly went on, even under unfavorable conditions all day long until it was too dark even to die."

The only possible foundation for a federated union between Anglo-Saxon States, concerning which there is more or less speculation, is that indicated by the philosopher Kant in an essay written in 1795. "If Fortune," says Kant, "ordains that a powerful and enlightened people should form a republic—which by its very nature is inclined to perpetual peace—this would serve as a center of federal union for other States wishing to join, and thus secure conditions of freedom among the States in accordance with the idea of the law of nations. Gradually, through different unions of this kind, the federation would extend further and further." We are presenting to the world the spectacle of forty-five independent States living together in harmony in such a federation under a republican form of government and we commend the example to the advocates of universal peace everywhere. When Great Britain has abandoned monarchy and aristocratic distinctions, she will have prepared herself to enter into a great federation of English speaking States united within its own borders and powerful enough to ensure the peace of the world. It is by thus extending the area of free commercial intercourse, such as now exists within the limits of the American Republic, and not by abolishing armies and navies, that the idealist dreams of peace are to be realized.

The Navy Department has received the report of the examining board that met on the European Station for the purpose of examining Gunner Myles Joyce to determine his qualifications for commission as ensign in the Navy. The board reported that Gunner Joyce was eminently qualified for a commission. The only other warrant officer who qualified this year for commission as ensign is Gunner L. J. Wallace. The question of which of these two will take precedence is now before the Judge Advocate General of the Navy. It seems that Gunner Wallace, who was examined in this country and who has just been commissioned, was given marks by the board. Gunner Myles Joyce, however, received no marks, but was simply reported as having passed an excellent examination. The law requires that the examination shall be competitive, and the Department is at a loss to know just how to place these two officers on the naval list.

Civil Engineer Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., in an address before the National Geographic Society at Washington, D.C., Oct. 25, spoke at length concerning his plans for further work in the Arctic, discussing fully both the scientific and the practical aspects of the question. Briefly reviewing the history of Arctic explora-

tion, Commander Peary examined the merits and defects of the three methods or routes to the Pole—Nansen's drift, the Franz Josef land and the Smith Sound routes, citing the Duke d'Abruzzi's unqualified endorsement of the last, which has been sanctioned by Assistant Secretary Darling and by President Roosevelt. Concerning the statement of President Sir Clements Markham, of the Royal Geographical Society, that after "Nansen's voyage, there is no longer any geographical object in going to the North Pole, except for the sake of deep-sea soundings, Commander Peary said in part: "A distance of 200 miles from the Pole is a long ways from the actual attainment of the Pole, and to assert that the secret of the Pole has been penetrated and the veil lifted, at a range of 260 miles, and that the economics of the Polar basin have been revealed, when three million square miles of it have not been trodden by human foot or seen by human eye, is an enthusiastic view."

The supremacy of shrapnel is being questioned in Germany, where General von Reichenau, as the result of a series of experiments under his direction, with an Erhardt gun, advocates a small bore, high velocity shell-gun of much smaller caliber than a 3-inch gun. He thinks that such a projectile is the only one that is effective against shields and that it will do all that shrapnel can and much easier. With a 2-inch gun, in one of the series of shots, out of twenty dummy kneeling figures in a trench, sixteen were considered to have been killed in twenty-three rounds at 1,200 yards. The 4 1/4 lb. shell used by General von Reichenau was fitted with a sensitive percussion fuse, and was designed to break up into 100 pieces. In a comparative trial between shrapnel from a 3-in. field gun and high-explosive shells at 2,800 metres, against a German shield-protected gun, and a French armored wagon, with a detachment of seven wagons, it was found that 265 lbs. weight of effective shrapnel produced only fifteen harmless hits, while 231 lbs. of high-explosive shell rendered the gun and wagon unserviceable and killed the whole detachment, three of the dummies being blown to pieces.

A volume which will be a joy to every lover of true American humor is "Phoenixiana, or Sketches and Burlesques, by John Phoenix," a new edition, illustrated by E. W. Kemble and with an introduction by John Kendrick Bangs. To the Army this new edition will recall with pride the fact that from their ranks came one of the best of our early humorists, Lieut. George H. Derby, U.S.A.—"John Phoenix"—whose work may almost be said to have established a new school of humor, based on originality of expression, true light-heartedness and amusing hyperbole, which still influences the writings of the day. The early edition of "Phoenixiana," of 1855, has long been out of print, a book to be found with difficulty and cherished when discovered. The need for a new and complete edition is of long standing, and is now admirably satisfied in this volume, published in handsome form by D. Appleton and Company. For the illumination of the text no more fit illustrator than Kemble could have been found, whose work is in itself full of humor of a high order. The original and inimitable illustrations in the chapters devoted to "illustrated newspapers" have, of course, been retained.

A correspondent of the New York Sun shows that during the past twenty years our manufactures of different articles showed an increase varying from 100 to 180 per cent., our agricultural productions from 33 to 308 per cent., and our production of different metals from 63 to 280 per cent. Our bank deposits meanwhile increased 236 per cent., our wealth 121 per cent., our imports 25 per cent., our exports 80 per cent., and the tonnage on the Great Lakes 150 per cent. But note, and mark the contrast: The number of American vessels engaged in foreign trade has, during this period of twenty years, actually decreased 30 per cent. Could anything be more fatuous than a policy which produces this result, especially in view of the fact that our enormous ocean trade is carried on in vessels subsidized to be used against us in the event of war?

No action has yet been taken by the President in the case of 1st Lieut. Knud Knudson, 17th Inf., who was convicted by a court-martial of serious violations of the Army Regulations, and sentenced to dismissal. Since the proceedings of the court were received at the War Department the additional charge of having sold a piano belonging to his company and appropriated the proceeds for his personal use, has been preferred against Lieutenant Knudson, and the Department is now considering the advisability of trying the officer again on the charge of theft. The case of Capt. George E. French, who has also been recommended for dismissal on the charge of intoxication, is still before the Judge Advocate General, but will go to the President in a few days.

Temperance people are still keeping up their crusade against the use of wine in christening U.S. war vessels and on Oct. 22, a resolution was addressed to President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Navy Moody, by the Sons of Temperance of Connecticut, protesting against the use of wine in the ceremony of launching the battleship Connecticut. The resolution urges the use of "clear sparkling water, prepared by God himself, to enrich and invigorate His creations and beautify His footstool."

QUALITY V. NUMBERS.

We commend to special attention these admirable remarks by Lieut. Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton in his evidence before the British War Commission. They are equally applicable to our service.

"If the experience of the South African War can be taken as a guide, the big battalion phase is now about to pass away, and we are entering upon a period when the efficiency of an army will depend far more upon the moral and high training of the individuals who compose it than upon the mere numbers of these individuals who may be available. I believe that an army composed of individuals each so highly trained as to be able to take full advantage of the terrain, and of his wonderful modern weapon, and each animated with a moral and trained to an efficiency which will make him capable of acting in battle on his own initiative, will break through, scatter, and demolish less efficient opposing forces, even if greatly superior in numbers.

"Discipline there must be, but it must be discipline on a higher plane. It must be the aim of the new discipline to make the private soldier capable of keeping steadfastly in mind for the whole of the day, or even for several days, and striving with all his might to carry out what he has been told by a superior who is no longer present, and who, for all he may know, is dead. Within a mile of the enemy and in open country it will no longer be possible for the brigade major to gallop up to the colonel with a folded piece of paper prescribing his next movement. Nor can the colonel send his adjutant to tell the captain to change direction or reinforce. Within 1,000 yards of a hostile position the captain can hardly hope any longer to influence the company as a whole by orders, or even by personal example, and the idea of swarms of men surging forward by word of command to the assault of a position in one which we should do our best to encourage among our potential enemies. If a battalion in open country can succeed in getting within 500 yards of the enemy's defensive position they will have done all that they can do as a collective body. The men will be lying widely extended and pinned down to some small depression, or bits of cover, by streams of bullets passing just over them. At some part of the line, however, it is almost certain that a brook, or ditch, or imperceptible fold of ground will give some trifling shelter to a further advance. Half a dozen private soldiers may find themselves at this spot. If they possess sufficient training to recognize the possibilities of their position, together with sufficient new discipline, initiative, and enthusiasm to take advantage of it, they will creep on. They will be followed by others, and if, as a result, the enemy's line is penetrated, even by a few men, the power of their modern armament will make their flanking fire so demoralizing and effective that the position will either be abandoned forthwith, or so much attention will be concentrated on the intruders that an assault may become practicable all along the line. It will be evident that to do this the mind of each man must be imbued with a firm conviction that the other men of his own rank, whom he does not see, and who may be anywhere within the next few miles, are also doing the same and trying to seize hold of every opportunity; in other words, active discipline on the higher plane really consists in an unalterable confidence that it also exists in others, and that the individual is not risking his life for nothing.

"All this means added importance to a thorough disciplinary training, and to *esprit de corps*. That is, I believe, where the conscript soldier will fail. Only imperfectly acquainted with his officers and with his fellow-soldiers, he will tend at the first difficulty to remain lying under cover, because he has no conviction that they are likely to do much more than he is doing, and is not imbued by the sense that he is giving his comrades away by not doing more. It is the magazine rifle, with its smokeless powder, which is at the root of this startling and imminent change in both tactics which I have endeavored shortly to indicate. The modern firearm has been improved and perfected far more rapidly than the soldier. We want an army composed of men each of whom can be trusted to make the fullest possible use of the finest and most delicately-adjusted rifle that can be made. I have noticed a feeling in our army that improvements in armament cannot be carried further, because the private soldier would not be able to avail himself of such niceties. This is indeed putting the cart before the horse, and it should be clearly understood that the private soldier of the future must be sufficiently educated to take every advantage of all that science can do for him. Dispersion, concealment, and intelligent use of the ground are also essential to success for either attack or defense, and this demands a high standard of individuality. There is a timid school of theorists who are eager to explain that the defense is more likely to be successful than the attack. If attacks are, indeed, to be conducted as they are now on the continent of Europe, or as they were until recently in our own army, then this is undoubtedly true; but to my idea, under skilful leading, the attack has rather gained than lost by the new conditions. There is so much more scope for maneuvers, and so much more frontage of ground comes into the sphere of operations, that it is almost always possible to take up flank and supporting positions, from which a deadly fire can be kept up on the enemy's line of defense, whilst small bodies work their way close up and effect a lodgment as previously described. The difficulties of estimating the strength of an enemy or the direction of his fire will give great advantage to a bold and vigorous general, who keeps on the move, and who is well served by his scouts and his patrols. The defense has then to extend its line, and the opportunities for a clever concentration to envelop one flank or to break through in the center are largely increased."

NAVY ARMOR PLATE CONTRACTS.

Secretary of the Navy Moody decided the armor plate contract award before leaving Washington on Oct. 26. The Midvale Steel Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., the new bidder, gets over one-third of the armor plate contract, and the remainder is divided between the Carnegie and Bethlehem Steel Companies. Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, on Oct. 27 gave out the following statement regarding the contract, which is self-explanatory: "Before leaving for Boston yesterday afternoon Secretary Moody disposed of the question of awarding contracts for armor amounting to about \$7,000,000. The bids for this armor were opened Oct. 1 last and since then Secretary Moody has given

great attention to the subject, having had interviews with representatives of the respective bidders and consultations with the experts in the Department. Every phase of the question has been carefully considered and discussed and an inspection has been made by the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the works of the Midvale Steel Company, which was the lowest bidder. After a careful consideration of all the bids received for about 16,000 tons of armor plate and appurtenances for five battleships the Department decided to distribute the awards among the only three bidders, namely, the Carnegie Steel Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; the Bethlehem Steel Company, of South Bethlehem, Pa., (both of which bid the same price), and the Midvale Steel Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., awarding to the former companies contracts for armor for three 16,000-ton battleships, the Vermont, Kansas and Minnesota, this amount being equally divided between the two companies, and awarding to the Midvale Steel Company a contract for the armor for the two 13,000-ton battleships Idaho and Mississippi, aggregating 6,180.

"In making this decision the Department took cognizance of the fact that while the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies were experienced manufacturers, they have yet to deliver in the aggregate some 29,000 tons of armor on outstanding contracts before they can commence to deliver on new ones, and that while the Midvale Steel Company was a new bidder, it was the lowest bidder by a considerable sum, and that while it had not a complete armor plant, it had many of the most essential features of one, and the improvements now in progress and others projected gave assurance that the company would, within the time allowed, supply the quantity of armor awarded to it. Each of the bidders bid on the entire lot of 16,000 tons, and in making the awards the Department has sought to do justice to the respective bidders, having in view the interests of the Government and the statute which provides 'that no contract for the purchase of gun steel or armor for the Navy shall hereafter be made until the subject matter of the same shall have been submitted to public competition by the Department by advertisement.'

"All armor heretofore contracted for, amounting to about 83,000 tons, has been purchased from the Carnegie Steel Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company."

ADMIRAL BRADFORD ON 13,000-TON SHIPS.

Following is the text of Admiral Bradford's minority report on the design of the 13,000-ton battleships, which we were compelled to omit last week, owing to the pressure of other matters:

In accordance with Article 1761, paragraph 2, Navy Regulations, I have the honor to state herewith my reasons for dissenting from the report of the majority of the Board on Construction.

Referring to paragraphs 2 and 3 of the above-mentioned report: I consider the individual opinions of the officers to whom the Department referred the subject matter of designs for 13,000-ton battleships very important. Most of them are logical and contain much information; they are from officers of established reputations. The reports from Captains Converse and Manney are especially valuable, owing to their recent experience in command of battleships; the reports from Lieutenant Commanders Whittemore and Sims are also exceedingly valuable. The discussion of the latter as to the relative height of gun ports above the deep load line of ships is very important. Of the nine opinions submitted by officers, six favor a speed of 18 or more knots. I concur in paragraphs 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, of the report of the majority.

Referring to paragraphs 11 and 12: I invite attention to the fact that the design first submitted for the Idaho and Mississippi was for 16 1-2 knots speed; also that this speed has now been increased, on paper, one-half knot without change in the form of hull or increase of power, although it is stated that to increase it one knot more involves an additional weight of 570 tons. With reference to designing a ship to comply with the wording of the appropriation act for the construction of the Maine class is practically the same as for the 13,000-ton class. The Chief Constructor stated in the board room that, in his opinion, the appropriations for the Idaho and Mississippi were not sufficient to permit their construction by the majority. He admitted that the Maine class were cheaper ships. Owing to the fact that three ships of the Maine class have been constructed by three different shipbuilding firms, there is no doubt that duplicates can be built much cheaper than a new design.

Referring to paragraph 13 of the majority report, I do not concur in the principle herein enunciated. To whatever vicissitudes ships in service are subjected, there is no reason to suppose that a reduction in speed, for whatever cause, will not be relatively the same for all ships. Therefore, to intimate that an 18 knot ship may not be able to go any faster than a 16 1-2 knot ship is wrong in principle.

Referring to paragraph 14 of the majority report, I concur in the introduction of two submerged torpedo tubes in the two 13,000-ton battleships, because I am in favor of introducing torpedoes in all large ships, behind armor and under water, and have consistently urged their installation in the past. The inference, however, that they are not necessary in 18 knot or faster ships is not concurred in. England is building very powerful 19 knot battleships and our 18 knot ships, if pitted against them, would require torpedoes, even on the principal enunciated in paragraph 14. As a matter of fact, the locomotive torpedo has recently become such an accurate long range weapon that its presence is important in all ships of large size, whatever their speed.

There are two important qualities of the design now recommended by the majority of the Board, which I believe should receive serious consideration: (1) The relation of the speed of this design to the speed of ships building, and (2) capacity for sea fighting.

If the speed of the Idaho and Mississippi corresponds to that of the old battleships, then they must be relegated to service to the old battleship class, and the first line of defense, composed of battleships of the latest and most powerful type with speed of 18 knots, is not strengthened. There is no doubt of the importance of increasing this first line of defense as much and as soon as possible.

Should the slow Idaho class be added to the Maine, Virginia and Connecticut classes, then the speed of the fleet would be reduced 1 1-2 to 2 knots. Even if this sacrifice should be made the Idaho class would still be useless in a moderate seaway, owing to low freeboard. A full discussion of this question will be found in

Lieutenant Commander Sims's report. Reference is further made to a report of the commanding officer of the Kearsarge, which ship has higher gun positions than the Idaho. It is stated in this report that during 61 days' summer cruising the turret guns could not be used, and that at least for one-third of this time the broadside guns could not be used, both on account of the condition of the sea. The Maine class has not only 18 knots speed, but higher gun positions than any of the battleships thus far designed.

I desire to add to my reasons for non-concurring to this report of the majority the statements heretofore made in opposition to the design under discussion."

Very respectfully,
R. B. BRADFORD.

With reference to Admiral Bradford's statement concerning the U.S.S. Kearsarge Capt. James M. Hemphill, U.S.N., commanding the Kearsarge, said in an interview with a reporter of the Brooklyn Eagle:

"The Kearsarge can fight her guns in a heavy seaway just as well as any battleship afloat. I am glad you ask about the matter. I had intended writing a letter to the Secretary of the Navy to correct the false impression which he has evidently received."

"The whole thing is due to the misconstruction of a remark which I made in my report. You may say for me that at no time during the entire cruise, except perhaps during the few days when we ran into a heavy gale, would it have been impossible to fight the turret batteries. Even when the storm was at its worst, I think that by slowing down we could have used the guns. At any rate, we would have been in as favorable a position as any other vessel, and it would have been a question of maneuvering for position. Our pounding against the heavy head seas was responsible for the waves breaking over the forward part of the ship, and this condition would not obtain at a time when the ship's batteries were needed in action. The same thing applies to the broadside batteries." When asked as to the feature of his report that has apparently been misconstrued by the Secretary, Captain Hemphill intimated that it related to target practice conditions, but said he could not discuss it. "It is something that I could not talk about. I was surprised when I read this morning that the report had been given out."

THE NICHOLSON COURT-MARTIAL.

Secretary of the Navy Moody left Washington on Oct. 26 for a ten days' trip to Massachusetts, without taking any definite action on the appeals of Paym. H. E. Biscoe and Lieut. Philip Williams against the action of Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, commanding the Asiatic Station, in his review of the court-martial of Asst. Paym. Rishworth Nicholson, of the Navy. It is known that Secretary Moody had practically completed his review of this case, but before making it public desired a longer time to think the matter over. The formal letters of appeals of Paymaster Biscoe and Lieutenant Williams are interesting. They follow:

"U.S.S. Oregon, 1st Rate, Chefoo, China, Aug. 14, 1903.
Sir: I desire to protest against the action of Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, in publicly reprimanding me, impugning my honor and integrity, and depriving me of my eligibility to act as a member of a court, in Fleet General Court-Martial Order No. 22, dated Chefoo, China, Aug. 7, 1903, and I most earnestly appeal to you for such redress as you may deem proper. 2. A copy of the order referred to is appended. 3. A copy of this letter has been forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet. Very respectfully,

"H. E. BISCOE, Paymaster, U.S.N."

"The Secretary of the Navy."
"U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Cruiser Squadron, U.S. Flagship Wisconsin, Chefoo, China, Sept. 7, 1903.
Sir: I inclose a copy of Fleet General Court-Martial Order No. 22 and a copy of the Manila Cable News of Aug. 20, 1903, in which the above is reprinted and published. 2. I respectfully protest to the Department against this severe public reprimand and the publication of such statements in regard to my character. In this order I am accused and punished without a chance of defending myself in any manner, and the punishment has been as severe and as public a reprimand as could be inflicted in compliance with the sentence of a court-martial. 3. I respectfully appeal to the Department for protection and redress. Very respectfully,

"PHILIP WILLIAMS, Lieut. U.S.N."

NAVAL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION NOTICE.

U.S. Naval Academy, Oct. 31, 1903.

Members of the Association that desire tickets for the Army-Navy game, to be played Nov. 28, 1903, are respectfully requested to file their applications by Nov. 15. To avoid mistakes it will be necessary to close the books on that date, and it will be impracticable to attend to applications made after Nov. 15. By direction of the executive committee.

W. H. HALSEY, Commander, U.S.N., Secretary.

"It was with undisguised satisfaction," writes a chief petty officer of the Navy, "that the enlisted men of this ship learned recently of the Department's intention to break out the various petty officers, who for years past have held soft, shoreward berths to the exclusion of other petty officers with equal rights and those claims are backed up by fine records of arduous sea-service. Turn about is fair play. Besides it is distinctly injurious to the Service when men are allowed to remain in one place indefinitely. It is to be hoped every station on the Atlantic, from Portsmouth to Pensacola, will be overhauled. It would be an eminently wise and suitable proceeding, and would do justice to many old and worthy men in giving them a turn of duty ashore. This suggestion is entirely disinterested on my part, as I will not be eligible for many years to come for duty on a receiving ship."

Troops E, F, G and H, 6th U.S. Cav., which recently arrived at San Francisco, have taken station at Fort Meade, S. Dak.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

In his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, states that Corps has gained during the year ten officers by the promotion of graduates, and lost seven, two by resignation, Lieutenants Rhett and Longley, one by death, one by retirement and three by promotion to brigadier general. An increase of the Corps from 180 to 185 is urgently recommended. After deducting the 110 officers detailed for positions provided for by law, orders and regulations, and the average of 16 officers, sick or on leave, but 27 officers are left to attend to the construction work in 54 districts, making it difficult at times for them to devote to the separate districts and the various items of work the proper detailed consideration.

The duties devolving upon the Corps of Engineers, which have been increasing year by year, and are now greater than ever before in its history, include the command of three battalions of troops; the construction of fortifications; superintending works of river and harbor improvements; the construction and repair of lighthouses; the construction of public buildings; the water supply, the municipal engineering, care of public buildings and grounds, and a share in the city government of the capital of the United States; the improvement of the Yellowstone National Park; the survey of the Northern and Northwestern lakes; the mining and debris commission in the State of California, all of which involve the expenditure of many millions annually, and, in addition to various other duties, supervision of military engineering and reconnaissance work in the several military departments and instruction at the Military Academy and schools of application.

Of the three battalions of Engineers the 1st, during the year, took part in the annual maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kas., where its work received special commendation from the commanding general, Department of the Missouri. It also took part in the ceremonies incident to the dedication of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. Companies A, B and C, with pontoon-bridge equipage, took part in the rescue and relief of citizens imperiled by the floods on the Missouri River during the spring of 1903. The 2d, stationed in the Philippines, was engaged in road and bridge work, map making, reconnaissances, and other engineering work usually falling to engineer troops in the field. A detachment from Company G took part in the campaign against the Lake Lanao Moros. On June 14, 1903, Companies G and H sailed for the United States, having been relieved by Companies I and K of the 3d Battalion of Engineers. During the year Companies K, L and M of the 3d Battalion took part in the combined Army and Navy maneuvers in the New London, Conn., artillery district, and were commanded by the commanding general, Department of the East, for their work, which was entirely satisfactory in every respect. The battalion took part in the ceremonies attendant upon the laying of the cornerstone of the building for the Army War College. On April 15, 1903, Companies I and K, under the command of Major Curtis McD. Townsend, left Washington Barracks, D.C., for San Francisco, Cal., en route to the Philippine Islands, reaching Manila, P.I., May 27, 1903, where they relieved Companies G and H of the 2d Battalion of Engineers.

The scheme of national defense of 27 principal ports upon which the engineers are now engaged was determined by the Endicott Board in 1886. General Gillespie repeats the recommendation in his last annual report that a similar board be organized to determine the degree of defense to be provided for coaling and other naval stations scattered all over the world; for the larger naval bases which must be promptly established, and for which appropriations are asked of Congress by the Navy Department; for the ports of Manila, Pearl Harbor and Honolulu, and for the lake ports and the St. Lawrence River. In the absence of legislation on the subject of insular defenses, a mixed board of Engineer and Artillery officers, organized by authority of the Secretary of War, has already partially considered and reported upon plans for the emergency defense of several of the most important harbors in the insular possessions. Valuable data have been collected regarding the physical character of the proposed sites, and when money becomes available work of construction can be started with reasonable promptness to provide a defense, which will be adequate to emergencies in advance of the adoption of a more complete scheme of defense. Before these preliminary plans are actually entered upon, it might be well to invite the co-operation of the Navy by the assignment of a certain number of naval officers upon a new joint board of Army and Navy officers appointed to revise or enlarge the preliminary plans of defense heretofore prepared. For this purpose the board might well assemble and conduct its labors in Washington, where the records are filed and the policy of the Government may be more easily determined.

Up to the present time projects for permanent sea-coast defenses have been adopted for 31 localities in the United States, as follows:

- Frenchman Bay, Me.
- Penobscot River, Me.
- Kennebec River, Me.
- Portland, Me.
- Plymouth, N.H.
- Boston, Mass.
- New Bedford, Mass.
- Narragansett Bay, R.I.
- Eastern entrance to Long Island Sound.
- New York, N.Y.
- Delaware River.
- Baltimore, Md.
- Washington, D.C.
- Hampton Roads, Va.
- Entrance to Chesapeake Bay at Cape Henry.
- Cape Fear River, N.C.
- Charleston, S.C.
- Port Royal, S.C.
- Savannah, Ga.
- St. Johns River, Fla.
- Key West, Fla.
- Tampa Bay, Fla.
- Pensacola, Fla.
- Mobile, Ala.
- New Orleans, La.
- Galveston, Tex.
- San Diego, Cal.
- San Francisco, Cal.
- Columbia River, Oregon
- and Washington.
- Puget Sound, Wash.
- Lake Champlain.

In addition to the above localities, the defense of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River is under consideration.

Projects for the defenses for San Juan, P.R.; Pearl Harbor and Honolulu Harbor, Hawaii; San Luis d'Apia, Guam; Manila Bay, and Subic Bay have been approved by the Secretary of War, and actual construction should begin thereon at an early day. It is believed that the time has come when it will be no longer possible to ignore the question of insular defenses. The Navy Department is properly insistent that all its important coaling stations should receive proper defensive protection

to keep off predatory attacks from possible hostile fleets.

The seacoast defenses of the United States are now somewhat more than 50 per cent. completed. Twenty-five of the principal harbors of the United States have a sufficient number of heavy guns and mortars mounted to permit an effective defense against naval attack, and during the past three years considerable progress has been made in the installation of an adequate rapid-fire armament, now the matter of first importance.

Gun and mortar batteries.—The existing projects for seacoast defenses comprise 358 heavy guns of 8-inch, 10-inch, and 12-inch calibers, 1,294 rapid-fire guns from 2.24-inch to 6-inch caliber and 532 mortars. The total cost for the engineering work is estimated at \$50,000,000, including what has been completed as well as what remains to be done.

For the construction of gun and mortar batteries \$27,993,434.02 has been appropriated since the inauguration of the present system, commencing with Aug. 18, 1890. Up to the present time provision has been made for emplacing 334 heavy guns (105 12-inch, 133 10-inch and 96 8-inch), 567 rapid-fire guns and 376 12-inch mortars. Under the fortification act of March 3, 1903, it is proposed to provide for three 10-inch, twenty-four 6-inch and sixty 3-inch guns. The total includes twenty-seven temporary placements built during the War with Spain from "National Defense" funds. It is proposed to disarm these, but they can be again used in an emergency.

12 inch 10 inch 8 inch Rap 15 inch
Guns mounted - - - 92(80) 115(112) 409(89) 6178(108) 328(297)
Ready for armament - - - 9 2 2 320 32
Under construction - - - 1 8 1 189 16
Total - - 1 - 105 182 96 587 378

The figures in brackets show the number at the end of the last fiscal year.

For continuing the work of construction of gun and mortar batteries in accordance with approved projects an estimate of \$4,250,000 is submitted.

During the year satisfactory progress has been made with range and position finders. The utmost harmony has existed between the Chief of Engineers, the Chief of Ordnance, the Chief Signal Officer, and the Chief of Artillery, all of whose departments are involved in the work. Eleven fire commanders' and 55 battery commanders' stations have been completed and turned over to the troops for use and care; 22 fire commanders' and 55 battery commanders' stations are under construction. The experimental system of position finding at Pensacola, using long horizontal bases, operated very satisfactorily under actual test. Final action by the Board of Ordnance and Fortification has not yet been taken on the test. An estimate of \$325,000 is submitted to continue the engineer work of installing range finders to serve batteries already built.

As the mechanical and electrical appliances in modern batteries are subject to the destructive influence of the moist sea air, \$300,000 is asked for their care. They have cost \$27,000,000 for engineering work alone. For sea walls and embankments \$200,000 is asked and \$2,000,000 for sites, the most important of which is at the southern entrance of New York Harbor, rendered necessary by the new deep-water entrance.

With few exceptions all harbors are now equipped with torpedo storehouses, cable tanks, and serviceable mining casemates. Many of the latter are not of the latest type and are complained of by the Artillery as insufficient in size. As funds become available they will be replaced by more convenient and commodious casemates. Additional mining casemates and storage facilities are still required at several localities; an estimate of \$225,000, to be expended under the Engineer Department, is submitted for their construction.

By the Army re-organization act of Feb. 2, 1901, the torpedo defense of the seacoast devolved upon the Artillery troops. The material has been reported ready for transfer at all points except Galveston, Tex.

The construction of the national seacoast defenses has now reached a point where most of the heavy guns are in position, and a large portion of the rapid-fire emplacements and some of the rapid-fire guns are completed. An estimate of \$500,000 for searchlight installation is submitted and is recommended for special consideration as one of the urgent needs of the defense at this stage of its progress.

The importance of providing at an early date for the defenses of Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, Guam, and the Philippines has been emphasized by the chief of engineers in his annual reports for the past three years, but up to the present time no funds for this purpose have been appropriated. An estimate of \$2,000,000 for the construction of gun and mortar batteries is submitted. Sites for this purpose are now available at Porto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines, but the acquisition of additional land will be necessary for the defenses of the Hawaiian Islands. An estimate of \$526,100 is submitted for this purpose. The actual expenditures during the fiscal year from the various appropriations for fortification work are as follows: Gun and mortar batteries, \$1,437,853.35; supplies for coast defenses, \$2,026,102; sea walls and embankments, \$73,859.05; building school of submarine defense, \$11,750; searchlights for New York Harbor, \$30,335.92; Board of Ordnance and Fortification, \$7,829; Galveston fortifications, \$267,013.07; plans for fortification, \$5,000.

The estimates of appropriations required for 1904-5 are as follows:

Construction of gun and mortar batteries	... \$4,250,000
Installation of range and position finders	... 325,000
Sites for fortifications and seacoast defenses	... 2,000,000
Searchlights for harbor defenses	... 500,000
Protection, preservation and rep'r of fortific'ns	... 300,000
Preparation of plans for fortifications	... 5,000
Supplies for seacoast defenses	... 35,000
Sea walls and embankments	... 200,000
Torpedoes for harbor defense	... 225,000
Defenses of insular possessions	
Construction of seacoast batteries	\$2,000,000
Procurement of land for sites for defenses of the Hawaiian Islands	526,100

2,526,100

Total \$10,366,100

The general report is followed by 656 octavo pages giving details of engineering work, principally on rivers and harbors.

The Russian naval authorities are about to establish at Port Arthur a wireless telegraphy station, which will enable them to communicate orders from St. Petersburg direct to the admiral in command in Chinese waters.

The elaborate program of tests of the ammunition cart invented by Capt. John H. Parker, 28th Inf., was given by Captain Parker on Sept. 26 on the rough ground in front of Pope hall at Fort Leavenworth, before Gen. John C. Bates, the faculty and students of the General Service and Staff College. It was preceded by a lecture by Captain Parker on the general subjects of ammunition supply on the firing line in battle, and fire concentration. The Parker cart, the Manning cart and a third ammunition cart, all tested at Fort Leavenworth, are now at Fort Riley, where they will undergo tests, during the maneuvers, under conditions approaching as nearly as possible to those of actual service. Major Montgomery M. Macomb, member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, will witness the tests. On a preliminary report of the tests at Fort Leavenworth the choice is believed to lie between the Parker and Manning carts. In his lecture referred to above Captain Parker expressed the belief that we have lost the power, along old lines, to deliver by Infantry the regular increments of fire which were so effective in battle a few years ago. Owing to the dispersed order of the modern battlefield, this is physical impossibility. But, where no solution is possible along old lines, it is possible to obtain by mechanical means exactly the kind of intense, controlled, concentrated and dirigible fire needed. Various forms of machine guns of rifle caliber have been so far perfected that their action is reliable, accurate and effective. No well informed military man now doubts the efficiency of these weapons, provided that some form of transportation can be found that will make their presence reasonably certain where they can be effectively used. The continuous nature of their fire makes them the best range finders known. If we can find a means of transporting within the zone of rifle fire a considerable quantity of ammunition, say 600 pounds, then 500 pounds of ammunition with such a machine gun is worth more than 600 pounds without the gun. In other words, such a gun weighing not over 40 pounds, is worth its weight in ammunition on the battlefield. With an ammunition and machine gun cart it is possible to make normally available, as an emergency reserve, at the disposition of the battalion commander, 7,500 rounds of ammunition and one machine gun. Neither of these is provided for by any system whatever at present; and practical tests have demonstrated that the Parker outfit can be easily brought forward by two or three men, over almost any kind of ground, to almost any position that may be designated. The cart, gun and 7,500 rounds can be conveniently carried by the three pack mules without imposing an excessive load. The cart, when set up and loaded, can be conveniently moved by a single mule over almost any path or trail. It can also be pushed forward by a couple of men, who will be considerably sheltered behind the load; or it can be moved with equal facility by draft by two men.

Upon the re-assembling of the Supreme Court of the United States on Oct. 12, application was made to the Department of Justice by the attorneys for Capt. Charles M. Thomas, U.S.N., Messrs. George A. and William B. King, of Washington, D.C., to move to advance this case for hearing in the Supreme Court of the United States. This is the test case on the ten per cent. increase of pay to officers serving outside the United States. It involves also the question of interest to Army officers as to whether this ten per cent. should be calculated on longevity pay. The Solicitor General has charge of cases pending in the Supreme Court of the United States in which the Government has interests and he has just decided, after conference with the Assistant Attorney General, that he will not at present ask the court to advance the case, as it has made the same request in several other cases recently. This decision has been communicated to the Messrs. King, with a statement that the Government will endorse its consent upon their motion to advance. It is understood that further application will be made to the Solicitor General to reconsider this decision, as the court usually grants such motion when made by the Government, but is very apt to overrule them when made by the opposite party in cases in which the Government is interested. The case affects the pay of nearly every commissioned officer of the Navy in the line and medical and pay corps, and there is every reason for an early decision.

The Association of Military Surgeons of the United States announces as the subject for the Eno Sander Prize competition for 1904, "The Relation of the Medical Department to the Health of Armies." The essayist securing first prize will receive a gold medal of the value of one hundred dollars; the essayist securing second place will receive a life membership in the association of the value of fifty dollars. Competition is open to all persons eligible to active or associate membership in the association. The prize will be awarded upon the recommendation of a board of award selected by the Executive Committee. The board will also recommend other papers submitted for honorable mention, the author of the first of which shall receive a life membership in the association. The successful essay becomes the property of the association and will appear in its publications. The Board of Award for 1904 is: Lieut. Col. John Shaw Billings, U.S.A.; Brevet Brig. Gen. George Ryerson Fowler, New York; Surgeon Henry Gustav Beyer, U.S.N. The president of the association is Med. Dir. John Cropper Wise, U.S.A.; secretary, James Evelyn Pileher, captain, U.S.A., retired, Carlisle, Pa. It is the aim of this association, by encouraging research and investigation along medico-military lines, to obviate in future to the greatest possible extent the misfortunes which have heretofore attended the collection of large bodies of troops for active service.

Among the attendants at the services of the United States Receiving Ship at League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., on Sunday, Oct. 25, under the direction of Chaplain O. Q. Wright, was Admiral William C. Wise, with whom Chaplain Wright has served. The tents at League Island being down now, all meetings are held in the mess hall at camp.

CONCLUSION IN THE CASE OF COL. HOWZE.

The War Department has received the report of the board of officers appointed several months ago at the request of Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, Porto Rico Infantry, to investigate the charges of cruelty preferred against him to Lieutenant General Miles by Major George K. Hunter, 6th Cavalry, and referred to in General Miles's report on alleged atrocities in the Philippines. The board has completely exonerated Major Howze from having ordered the cruel treatment of natives when he was stationed in the Philippines as lieutenant colonel of one of the Volunteer regiments as claimed. The following is an extract from the findings of the board: "The board, after weighing all the testimony before it, both oral and documentary, and after careful consideration of all the evidence before it, finds as follows:

"First: How much truth is there in these affidavits? "That these affidavits are true in so far as they state that native prisoners were whipped and in some cases were severely whipped. But that no prisoner was whipped sufficiently to cause death and the board does not believe that any prisoner died from that cause. That the native prisoners were whipped by native policemen acting under the orders and supervision of one Aguido Agbayani, a native (now dead), then acting as civil secretary of the province. That these whippings were inflicted by the said Aguido Agbayani without authority and that there is nothing in evidence to show that the commanding officer or any military officer gave any orders or authority for, or was cognizant of any of these whippings. And the board does not believe that Lieutenant Colonel Howze or any other officer knew of them until they were reported to Major Swigert, then temporarily in command, who at once stopped them, which action was confirmed and enforced by Lieutenant Colonel Howze on his return to the post. And, further, the board does not believe that any whippings took place after they were stopped by Major Swigert.

"Second: Was the investigation made by Major Hunter an impartial investigation in accordance with the order under which he acted?

The evidence before the board shows that Major Hunter, at the time of making the investigation was unfriendly to and had spoken bitterly of Lieutenant Colonel Howze; but there is nothing to show that the investigation was not strictly impartial and in accordance with the order under which he acted. And the board believes that the investigation was fair and impartial so far as it extended, and that it was as nearly complete as was within Major Hunter's power at the time he made it."

The findings of the board as to the first head of inquiry are approved by the Secretary of War. Those under the second head of inquiry are disapproved as contradictory in terms and not warranted by the testimony elicited by the board during the progress of its investigation.

The resignation of Admiral Bowles, which was presented to the President on Oct. 26, to take effect on Oct. 31, was a distinct surprise to Secretary Moody and the officers of the Navy on duty at the Navy Department. Admiral Bowles has accepted the position of president of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company of Quincy, Massachusetts, and will have associated with him Naval Constr. H. G. Smith, who is now stationed in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and who has also resigned. In announcing the fact that the President had accepted the resignation of Admiral Bowles, Secretary Moody took occasion to express the sincere regret of the President and himself that this distinguished officer had thought it wise to sever his connection with the Navy. Admiral Bowles stated that he thought it due his family and himself that he should accept the lucrative and responsible position offered him in civil life. As president of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Admiral Bowles said he would be constantly in touch with the Navy and would, he thought, be able to keep in touch with naval affairs and naval life. The appointment of Naval Constructor Capps to be Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair was made, it is understood, largely upon the recommendation of a very prominent bureau chief of the Navy Department, who recognizes the great ability of Constructor Capps. The entire matter of the resignation of Admiral Bowles and the appointment of his successor was kept quiet until the very last minute and until after the definite selection of Constructor Capps to be the next chief constructor. Not even the officers on duty in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, with the possible exception of Naval Constructor Smith, who also leaves the Service, were aware that Admiral Bowles contemplated severing his official connection with the Navy until after the official announcement of the fact by Secretary Moody late in the evening of Oct. 28, and just before he left Washington for a ten days' leave. By his promotion Naval Constructor Capps jumps the following naval constructors holding the rank of captain: John F. Hanscom, Joseph H. Linnard, Joseph J. Woodward and David W. Taylor, and these naval constructors having the rank of commander: Albert W. Stahl and William J. Baxter. Constructor Capps is now stationed at the New York Navy Yard, and there is considerable speculation as to who will succeed him at that important post. Among the names most prominently mentioned for the New York Navy Yard billet is that of Naval Constructor W. J. Baxter, who is now superintending the construction of naval vessels in the Delaware District. As Admiral Capps will not enter upon his fortieth year until Jan. 31, 1904, he is one of the youngest officers who has ever held the position of Chief of Bureau, if not the very youngest. Approps of the resignation of Admiral Bowles, President Watson of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company, regarding the announcement that Rear Admiral Bowles will become president of the company, said: "As the president and largest stockholder of the company, it has been my desire for a long time to secure the services of Rear Admiral Bowles in connection with our work of shipbuilding, as he is undoubtedly the man best fitted, both by education and practical experience, to take charge of our complicated and difficult work. Not being a naval constructor myself, I have held my position as president of the company until Admiral Bowles could be induced to accept the presidency of the company. His taking the position marks another step of the utmost importance to the development of the shipbuilding industry of New

England, and the Admiral enters upon his work under the most happy auspices. I shall retain my connection with and interest in the company as chairman of the Board of Directors." The Fore River Company is constructing the battleships Rhode Island, New Jersey and the Vermont, and the protected cruiser Des Moines.

There has been so much speculation in the daily press as to the destination of the U.S.S. Dixie, which sailed with 400 marines from the League Island Navy Yard on October 24 that the definite announcement that the vessel is bound for the new naval station at Guantanamo, Cuba, is a most welcome relief. One of the most interesting stories relating to the departure of the Dixie was to the effect that she was going to Colon, where there are multiplying signs of a revolutionary movement against the Government of Colombia because of the rejection of the Panama Canal Treaty. This fanciful story is seized upon by an eminently reputable periodical, the New York Review of Reviews, as the pretext for exploiting a project which is at once startling and discreditable. The Review virtually advises the United States to encourage a Panama secession on account of the advantage it would give us in promoting the canal project. "The movement for Panama independence," it says, "affords the best solution of the situation." It would be quite too much to expect that if the people of Panama should declare their independence, adopt a suitable constitution and appeal to the United States for friendship and protection, they would be treated with disdain." And finally, the Review adds, if a rebel government were to be set up on the isthmus, "it would be capable of signing at once a canal treaty with the United States; and if such a treaty were of the kind desired by our Government, the new republic would naturally have not only recognition, but also our protection and our guarantee of a peaceful career." The plain inference from its utterances is that the Review of Reviews would have the United States wink at the Panama revolution if not secretly encourage it. That any responsible, self-respecting administration should countenance such a project even for a moment is utterly inconceivable.

The General Staff of the Army has made public the following statement regarding a new order which will govern the examination of enlisted men of the Army for commissions: "A new order to govern the examination of candidates was prepared sometime ago with a view to its publication after the appointment of those who were recently at Fort Leavenworth to take the final competitive examination. In the general order governing this subject it was stated that candidates not more than thirty years of age on the first of September following would make application for examination; the law, however, is not worded in this way and it is deemed that the order extended the period during which they could appear one year beyond the words of the statute which specified that the candidate must be under thirty years of age. The examinations for some years past have developed great difficulty in grading candidates as to certain elements required in the examination. The Department has decided to eliminate all marks on physical condition, moral character and antecedents and simply require that candidates shall come up to a fixed standard on these subjects and that no marks shall differentiate their relative physical qualifications or standard of character. This is an eminently wise change since all officers are presumed to be of good moral character and all attempts to grade candidates under these heads must be misleading because the brief period during which they are before examining boards renders it improbable that the gentlemen composing the boards can differentiate the various candidates in the matters mentioned. No change is made in the subjects of study cited in the order for examination, so that there will be no cause for apprehension on the part of those in the ranks preparing for examination next year. The new order is decidedly in the interest of all concerned."

At a meeting of the Army Mutual Aid Association, held at the War Department on Oct. 21, the proposed amendments to the constitution, which have been under discussion for such a long time, were defeated by twenty-seven votes. The amendments under consideration, but which failed of adoption, read as follows: "Repeal the first sentence of Section 2, Article V, of the constitution which now reads: 'Each member shall be assessed in accordance with a graduated scale of ratios for ages, the nearest birthday at the time of re-classification, or admission if admitted after the adoption of this constitution, being ever thereafter taken as the age of a member for purposes of assessment.' And substitute the following sentence in lieu thereof, viz.: 'Each member shall be assessed in accordance with a graduated scale of ratios for ages, the nearest birthday at the time of admission into the association being ever thereafter taken as the age of such member for purposes of assessment.'" It was resolved at the meeting, after the vote was taken which so conclusively defeated the proposed amendments, that "a committee of five members be appointed to inquire into the present basis and rates of premiums and whether or not any changes therein are desirable in the interests of the Association, and if so to report such changes to the executive committee not later than Dec. 1, 1903, with a formulated amendment or amendments embodied therein." The committee of five appointed under this resolution consist of Major Gen. George W. Davis, retired; Brig. Gen. G. B. Davis, Judge Advocate General of the Army; Col. J. G. C. Lee, Major E. E. Dravo and Capt. Lewis Merriam.

General Chaffee, reviewing the court-martial proceedings in the case of Pvt. James H. Cunningham, 47th Co., Coast Art., found guilty of desertion and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay allowances and to be confined at hard labor for one year, says: "From the evidence of record the reviewing authority is of the opinion that the main cause of this soldier's desertion was the rough treatment, commonly known as hazing, to which he had been subjected by the men in the company, and the reviewing authority deems it essential to invite the special attention of the commanding officer of the company of Coast Artillery to which this soldier belongs to this particular case. While this is no excuse for the crime of desertion, it may be considered a mitigating circumstance. Apparently the man is not of a high order of intelligence, yet there is nothing to indicate that, if given an opportunity, he would not make

a good soldier. In view of all the circumstances, the sentence of the court is remitted, and Private Cunningham will be returned to duty."

The Ordnance Department of the Army is doing everything possible to hurry the manufacture of the new magazine rifle recently adopted. The new machinery necessary for its manufacture is being made at the Springfield and Rock Island Arsenals, and it is believed that the manufacture will be begun at the former place within a few weeks. It will probably be later before the work on the piece will be begun at Rock Island Arsenal, as it will be necessary to get an appropriation for the new machinery to be installed there. For this purpose the commanding officer at the Arsenal has recommended that an appropriation of not less than \$75,000 be requested of Congress, and it is understood that General Crozier has approved this recommendation. This is in the line of the mistaken policy of concentrating the manufacture of ordnance in the hands of the Government. It would be much better to encourage the private manufacturers and thus build up an arms manufacturing industry which, by experience has shown, would be of the greatest benefit to us in the emergency of war.

Under date of Oct. 23 Acting Secretary of War Robert Shaw Oliver issued another important order relative to the administration of affairs by the War Department. This is one of the orders it has been necessary to issue as a result of the radical changes made in its work since the advent of the General Staff. It follows: "Hereafter, all orders from the War Department remitting or mitigating the sentences of general prisoners who have been discharged from the military service will be signed by the Secretary, Assistant Secretary, or Acting Secretary of War, will bear the seal of the War Department and will be recorded in and issued through the Record and Pension Office. Whenever the custodian of a general prisoner is in doubt as to the authenticity of an order for the remission or mitigation of the sentence of such prisoner, he will, before carrying the order into effect, make telegraphic inquiry of the Chief of the Record and Pension Office as to the authenticity of the order."

A correspondent who refers to the latest uniform changes as "the last straw," says: "How about the wives and children in all this change of uniform? Do the great officials consider the privations the families are called upon to endure? While most of the income is being spent to keep the husbands in touch with the German and English military fashion plates, the wives, after months and years spent in the Philippines, sharing the hardships with their husbands, or staying at home educating the children and living on half pay, had looked forward to their return to the States, hoping to have a little pleasure as a recompense. But, instead of that, the entire time has been spent in economizing in every possible way in order to pay for the new uniforms and keep from running hopelessly into debt. For one year they have been floating about in this sea of 'blue' (and robin's egg blue at that), and now the breakers of 'white' are ahead—and we are broke."

Under orders from the Secretary of War a board of officers, consisting of Col. Alexander Mackenzie, General Staff; Major Henry B. Moon, 10th Inf.; Major William E. Birkhimer, A.C.; Capt. George W. Read, 9th Cav., recorder, sailed from San Francisco on the Sierra, Oct. 9, for Honolulu. This board will meet at Honolulu, H.T., and subsequently at such other places as may be necessary, to determine upon a site for a central military post in the Island of Oahu, with special reference to determining the suitability of the Waianae-Uka tract for the purpose mentioned; also for the purpose of conducting a thorough and exhaustive military reconnaissance of the entire Hawaiian archipelago. In addition to the officers named above, Major William B. Davis, surgeon, and Capt. Geo. McK. Williamson, Q.M., were ordered on duty with the board.

The Ordnance Department of the Army intends to have manufactured immediately seventy new 6-inch rapid-fire guns for seacoast defense. These guns will be provided with breech-closing mechanism known as the Bofors breech mechanism. This device is owned by the Bofors Ordnance Company of Sweden, with which an arrangement has been made by the War Department whereby it can be used by this country by the payment of \$400 royalty for each gun of 6-inch caliber and \$240 for each gun of less than 6-inch caliber.

In reply to a question asking if an individual service report is required from veterinarians of the 9th Cavalry, the Secretary of War states that inasmuch as veterinarians are not commissioned officers the rendering of such report is not necessary. In view of the fact, however, that they exercise some of the functions of commissioned officers, commanding officers are directed to furnish in letter form reports on their efficiency which will include a statement of their conduct and manner of performance of duty.

The American Public Health Association at its sessions in Washington during the past week adopted a report from a special committee, deplored the action of Congress in abolishing the Army canteen and urging its re-establishment on its former basis at the earliest practical date. The report includes a number of formal resolutions to be presented to Congress, urging the re-establishment of the canteen.

The Navy Department has decided to assign the Dixie to the Caribbean Squadron as a permanent addition to that station. The institution of a separate squadron for these waters will insure a better guard being kept over our possessions in the West Indies than heretofore.

The Navy Department has accepted the protected cruiser Cleveland, built by the Bath Iron Works. The question of the deficiency in the speed of vessel will be settled later. The ship will be immediately placed in commission.

The assignment of Capt. Dennis E. Nolan, General Staff, to duty in the Military Information Division, War Department, on Oct. 27, is announced.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The wedding in Galesburg, Ill., a few days since of Miss Julia Crosby Carr, the only daughter of Col. and Mrs. Clark E. Carr, and Capt. William Payne Jackson, of the 3d Infantry, U.S.A., was an elaborate event, and the ceremony was performed at the beautiful home of the bride's parents on North Prairie street. Dean Edgar F. Gee, rector of Grace Episcopal church, was the officiating clergyman. The wedding was of more than local interest owing to the high position held in diplomatic circles by the bride's father, who was United States Minister Plenipotentiary to Denmark, and of the prominence of the groom in Army circles.

The drawing-room, where the service was read, was a perfect bower of southern smilax. At the entrance to the room was a large arch of smilax, opposite which was a second arch, the two forming an aisle to the altar, which was of white satin, smilax, palms and chrysanthemums. The prevailing colors, green and white, were used throughout. Other decorations throughout the house were beautiful and artistic. The choir sang the wedding march from Lohengrin and the bridal party descended to the foot of the stairs. First came the groom attended by Capt. James A. Moss of the 24th Inf.

Miss Louise Webb, of Brookline, Mass., the maid of honor, was next, and following her were the flower girls, the Misses Dorothy and Katharine Mills, daughters of Col. and Mrs. S. C. Mills and cousins of the bride. The bride was met by her father, who escorted her to the altar, where the Episcopal service was read by the Rev. Mr. Gee. The bride was beautifully gowned in a creation of white silk mouseline. The waist was trimmed with point lace and she wore a tulle veil caught with a spray of orange blossoms. The bride also carried a cluster of lilies of the valley. Miss Webb, the maid of honor, wore a white crepe gown and carried white chrysanthemums. The flower girls were dressed in white and carried dainty baskets of cut flowers. The bride's mother, who received the guests at the door, wore a beautiful gown of cream canvas and carried violets.

Following the ceremony and congratulations which were showered on the happy couple a sumptuous wedding breakfast was served to the immediate relatives and a few out-of-town guests. The decorations of the dining-room were especially beautiful with masses of white chrysanthemums, and festoons of smilax hung from the windows and doors. A reception was held from 2 to 4 and a very large number of prominent Galesburg people called to congratulate Captain and Mrs. Jackson. Frappé was served in the dancing hall on the third floor, which was gaily decorated with red, white and blue bunting and American flags.

Lieut. Luther S. Welborn, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Luna Confare, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Confare, were married at Indianapolis, Ind., on Oct. 22.

The engagement is announced of Miss C. Emily Hughes of Germantown, Penn., and Lieut. Robert L. Collins, 2d U.S. Cavalry.

Lieut. Richard C. Marshall, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Louise Booker, were married at Hampton, Va., Oct. 28, in Old St. John's church. Miss Booker is the daughter of the late Mr. George Booker and is a very popular girl. Lieutenant Marshall is the son of Capt. R. C. Marshall of Portsmouth, and is a member of one of the most prominent Virginia families. Miss Booker was attended by her sister, Miss Florence Mallory Booker, as maid of honor, and the eight bridesmaids were Miss Anne Yearley Booker, Miss Mary Wills Booker, Miss Rebecca Coke Nash, of Portsmouth; Miss Minnie Pegram Boykin, of Smithfield; Miss Lucy Lyons Stone, of Warrenton, Va.; Miss Malvina Tabb and Miss Sadie Fleming, of Fort Wayne, Ind. Little Misses Dorothy and Anna Booker, cousins of the bride, acted as flower girls. Captain Richard Coke Marshall, father of Lieutenant Marshall, attended his son as best man. The groomsmen were: Capt. M. C. Buckey and Lieutenants D. Y. Beckham, M. R. Ross, J. O. Steger, W. W. Ballard, Jr., M. E. Locke, J. H. Bryson, and R. O. Mason, all of the Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Miss Lena Mae Clark and Lieut. Harrison S. Kerrick, U.S.A., were married at Urbana, Ill., Oct. 24, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Clark, 808 West Illinois street. It was a military wedding, the ceremony taking place in the parlor before a bank of tall palms with the American flag as the background. The bride was gowned in filmy Philippine jusi cloth made over white silk and she carried a cluster of bridal roses. The groom was in the full dress uniform. The Rev. Mr. Martin spoke the impressive service and a happy feature was that it was the thirtieth anniversary of the day when he had performed the same office for the bride's parents. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served, smilax and pink roses being profusely used to adorn the dining room. Lieutenant and Mrs. Kerrick will reside for the present in Houston, Texas, where the Lieutenant is on duty. Lieutenant Kerrick has been in charge of the recruiting station in Davenport for several months and in that time has made many warm friends who will sincerely regret his removal from the city. The best of wishes will follow the bridal couple to their southern home.

Lieut. James M. Petty, 20th U.S. Inf., and Miss Addrienne Judith Pease, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Pease, were married in All Souls' church, Washington, on the evening of Oct. 28. Both Mr. Petty and Miss Pease are graduates of the Western High School, the former having been lieutenant of Company H, of High School cadets. Lieutenant and Mrs. Petty will reside at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Miss Jean Nokes, daughter of Mrs. M. L. Nokes, and Lieut. John B. Murphy, Art. Corps, U.S.A., were married in San Francisco on Oct. 27. Miss Anna Sperry was maid of honor, Dr. Greenleaf the best man and Mr. H. C. Rodgers, Jr., Mr. J. Brockway Metcalf, Lieut. Edward M. Shinkle, U.S.A., and Lieut. P. K. Brice, U.S.A., were ushers. Lieutenant Murphy and his bride left the following day for his post at Fort Russell, Wyo.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Charles Leonard announce the marriage of their daughter, Alma, to Lieut. Harry Weber McCauley, Art. Corps, U.S.A., on Saturday, Oct. 24, at Van Cleve, Wis.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Helen Louise Lapsley and Dr. Elbert E. Persons, Asst. Surgeon, U.S.A., on Oct. 21. The ceremony was performed at the country home of the bride, near Lexington, Ky., by Dr. Elvera Persons, father of the groom, and was witnessed by only a few immediate relatives. Dr. and Mrs. Persons will be at home at Fort Flagler, Wash., after Nov. 15.

Mrs. Charles Huntington Lyman, widow of Captain Lyman, has issued cards for the marriage of her daughter,

Miss Mary Kerr Lyman, to Mr. Charles Fox Brookes on Wednesday evening, Nov. 11, at eight o'clock in Saint Andrew's Protestant Episcopal church, Washington, D.C.

RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Comdr. Martin Bevington, U.S.N., died at the home of his mother, in Mansfield, O., Sunday morning, Oct. 25, at four o'clock. The funeral services took place Wednesday morning, Oct. 28. Lieutenant Commander Bevington was born near Butler, O., Oct. 28, 1857. He entered the Naval Academy as a cadet engineer Sept. 15, 1875, and was graduated June 10, 1879, his class being the second to take the full four year academic curriculum. He was promoted to assistant engineer June, 1881, passed assistant engineer June, 1892, and upon the amalgamation of the line and Engineer Corps was commissioned lieutenant March 3, 1890. In March, 1902, he was promoted to the grade of lieutenant commander. During his career of over twenty-eight years in the Navy he served on every station and on the following vessels: Wachusett, 1879-1881; Essex, 1881-1885; Pensacola, Michigan and the corvette Kearsarge, 1886-1890; Columbia, 1894-1897; New York, 1899, and Kentucky, 1899-1903. His last sea service was made as fleet engineer of the Asiatic Station. As senior assistant on the Columbia during her memorable run from Southampton to New York, and as chief engineer of the battleship Kentucky his work was of exceptional and unusual character, and official testimony to this fact has been certified to by the commanding officers of those vessels. His shore duty was of a varied character, and as directing inspector of all engineering material used by the Navy just previous to and during the War with Spain, he rendered exceedingly valuable and important service to the Navy Department. He was respected and admired by all who knew him and he was a man of kindly, generous disposition, and fine intellect, and was possessed of social graces and magnetic qualities that endeared him to everyone.

Lieut. Edward Moale, Jr., U.S.N., died at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 23. He was born in Arkansas and appointed to the Naval Academy from Montana, June 17, 1882. He had been under medical treatment for some weeks, and his last sea duty was on the U.S.S. Chicago.

Lieut. Col. George B. Russell, U.S.A., retired, died in Columbus, O., Oct. 26. He entered the Volunteer service as a second lieutenant in the 38th Massachusetts Infantry Aug. 20, 1862, and was honorably mustered out of the Volunteer service Sept. 1, 1865, as a captain in the veteran reserve corps. He had three brevets, that of major, U.S.A., for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault on Port Hudson, major of Volunteers, for meritorious services, and lieutenant colonel of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct during the siege of Port Hudson. He was appointed a captain in the Regular Army July 28, 1866, and assigned to the 44th Infantry, was transferred to the 9th Infantry in April, 1870, promoted major in 5th Infantry April 22, 1892, and lieutenant colonel 14th Infantry March 10, 1890. He was retired March 25, 1898, for disability in the line of duty.

Lieut. Col. William E. Waters, U.S.A., retired, died in Washington, D.C., Oct. 27, from acute indigestion. He was sixty-nine years old and was an assistant surgeon in the District of Columbia militia May 31, 1861, from which he was appointed a surgeon of United States Volunteers in August of the same year. On April 16, 1862, he was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Regular Army. For faithful and meritorious services during the Civil War he received the brevets of captain and major. He reached the grade of lieutenant colonel Oct. 1, 1895, and was retired Nov. 15, 1897.

Mrs. Hattie Young Whipple died in New York on Oct. 8, of typhoid pneumonia. The interment was at Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Whipple was well known in both Army and Navy circles.

Comdr. Clayton S. Richman, U.S.N., died in the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N.H., Oct. 24, after an illness of three days, with paralysis. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from Iowa in July, 1865, and reached the grade of ensign in 1870. Among other duty he served on the North Atlantic, Pacific, Station, Mare Island, Cal.; Newport, R.I. He reached the grade of commander June 30, 1900, and was retired the same date. He was fifty-four years of age, and leaves a wife and son.

The funeral services of Commander Richman were held at the naval hospital at the navy yard, Oct. 27. The escort to the burial ground, the navy yard cemetery, was made up of the naval band, two companies of marines, three companies of sailors from the U.S.S. Monongahela, one company of sailors each from the U.S.S. Vixen and Yankton. The body rested on gun carriages, the drag ropes manned by twenty sailors from the U.S.S. Essex, the casket covered by a union jack. The pall bearers were Commander Cogswell, Commander Heilner, Commander Mentz, Commander Knight, Pay Inspector Drury, Commander Ransom, and eight body bearers from U.S.S. Southery.

Paymaster Henry C. Machette, U.S.N., who died Oct. 15, 1903, at Washington, D.C., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 27, 1842, and entered the Service in May, 1861, as paymaster clerk, receiving his honorable discharge in 1866. He was with the North and South Atlantic Blockading Squadrons and the Mississippi Squadron. His most conspicuous service was the saving of the Government funds when the Undine was captured and destroyed by Hood's army on the Tennessee, while acting assistant paymaster, to which position he was appointed April 16, 1864. He was commissioned in the Regular Service in 1867 and ordered to the Brazil Station, afterward being on vessels on the North Atlantic and Asiatic Stations. He was stationed at Key West from 1893 to 1895. He was retired from active service Aug. 13, 1896, on account of disability contracted in the line of duty. He was a member of the Philadelphia Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Lieut. Jonathan A. Yeckley, U.S.A., retired, who died at Southington, Conn., Sept. 16, entered the military service as a private in the 126th N.Y. Volunteers Aug. 7, 1862, and was honorably mustered out as a second lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps March 31, 1867. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 44th Infantry, U.S.A., Jan. 22, 1867, and was retired as a first lieutenant in the 20th U.S. Infantry, June 28, 1878, for wounds received in the line of duty.

Major Robert M. Thompson, U.S.V., a veteran of the Civil War, and for many years connected with the Ellis

Island Immigration Bureau, died at his residence in Washington, D.C., Oct. 27, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was a native of North Carolina, but served in the Rebellion as major of the 6th Tennessee Cavalry.

Prof. Robert Henry Thurston, a graduate of Brown University, and since 1885 the head of the Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering at Cornell University, while sitting in his chair at his home on the college campus in Ithaca, N.Y., suddenly expired Sunday evening, Oct. 25. Heart disease was the cause of death. He received his early education in the public schools of Providence and graduated from Brown University in 1859 with degrees of C.E. and Ph.B. He later attained the degrees of A.M. in 1869, and L.L.D. in 1889, and was also made a Doctor of Engineering in Stevens Institute of Technology in 1885. From 1861 to 1865 he served as assistant in the Navy on various vessels. He was on the gunboat Unadilla at Port Royal and at the siege of Charleston. He was one of a party during the war who made one of the richest captures of a blockade runner during the year. At the close of the year 1865, when he was detailed as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the United States Naval Academy, he also acted as lecturer on chemistry and physics. He resigned from the Navy in April, 1872, and became professor of engineering at the Stevens Institute of Technology. In this year he conducted in behalf of a committee of the American Institute a series of experiments on steam boilers, in which, for the first time, all losses of heat were noted, and, by condensing all the steam generated, the quantity of water entrained by the steam was accurately noted. In 1873 he was appointed a member of the United States Scientific Commission to the Vienna Exhibition; served upon the international jury; edited the reports of the commissioners, in which he published his own report on machinery and manufacturers, in four volumes. During the year 1873 Professor Thurston also conducted a series of researches on the efficiency of prime movers and machines, and upon the strength and other essential properties of the materials of construction. He was active in many other scientific developments and affairs, and was a member of many societies.

In an official circular dated Washington, Oct. 20, 1903, Paymaster Gen. A. E. Bates, U.S.A., announces the death of Mr. Grafton Dulany Hanson on the night of Oct. 19, after having been at his desk until 4 o'clock of the same day. General Bates says: "Mr. Hanson was chief clerk of the Paymaster General's Office from 1867 until June 30, 1900, when he was relieved of the responsibilities of that office on account of his failing health and given a less arduous duty. He was second lieutenant, 8th Infantry, Dec. 10, 1839; resigned June 1, 1845; re-appointed March 2, 1847, to rank 1st lieutenant, 8th Infantry, from Dec. 31, 1845; resigned Aug. 4, 1849. Mr. Hanson was born on Capitol Hill, Washington, Feb. 27, 1820. He was the first page ever appointed in the United States Senate. The appointment was made on the recommendation of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster when Mr. Hanson was but nine years of age. From page he was promoted to assistant postmaster of the Senate and served as such until 1839, when he was appointed a lieutenant in the Army. His record in the Army was excellent and he was commended by General Worth for his gallantry. After serving through the Florida and Mexican Wars his health failed and he resigned his commission and returned to Washington, where he was made secretary of the Washington Insurance Company, of which the late J. C. McGuire was president. He was appointed a clerk in the War Department in 1862 and served continuously to the day of his death. He was a scholar, an excellent mathematician and versed in the classics, but so modest withal that few knew his acquirements. His knowledge of our language was remarkable, as shown by the official papers that emanated from him. A gentleman of the old school, a consistent Christian, honest, laborious, just to all, ever ready with kindly advice or assistance to encourage the young, living more than four score and three years, he dies leaving only friends behind him."

The New York Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War gave an informal dinner at the Hotel Martin on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 22. Between forty and fifty companions and their guests were present. The commander, Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Sears, U.S.N., presided as toast master. The principal guest of the evening was Rear Admiral W. S. Schley. In a short speech the Admiral spoke of the jealousy and dislike which had attended the formation of the society of the Cincinnati, the Aztec and other societies based on military or naval services to the country, and stated that time had vindicated the action of the founders of these societies in the increased knowledge of history of the members and their descendants, and especially in the formation of an intelligent and fervent patriotism. The Admiral related the story of President Grant at the time of Grant's attempt to acquire Samana Bay. A firm opponent of the movement was Joseph Medill, the Chicago journalist, who was, however, converted by the President by being shown maps of the North American coast. The President called attention to the Spanish possessions of Cuba and Porto Rico, and to the fact that there lay our enemy in case we built an inter-oceanic canal. Mr. Medill called attention to our enemy on the north, but Grant replied that with Britain and her colonies the chains of friendship would become stronger with time, while the south was the enemy with whom we sooner or later must contend. The Admiral remarked that had President Grant's prophecy been duly considered and Samana Bay acquired, it would have been of almost incalculable benefit to the Navy as a base in the war of 1898. Other brief speeches were made by Major Keck, Capt. J. W. Miller of the Naval Militia, Major Seaman, Capt. J. W. Powell, U.S.A., Lieutenant Fry, Major Armstrong, Major Jarrett, Lieutenant Jenkins, late U.S.N., Captain Hilton, Captain Stalter, Captain Dunphy, Captain Fish, Lieutenant McClelland, U.S.A., Major Chalmers, Major Robins and Major Buek.

Capt. A. T. Mahan, U.S.N., has taken the stump for the Fusion ticket in New York city, and is heaving hot shot into Tammany Hall at short range. In his maiden address Captain Mahan said: "This is the first time in my life, and I am not a young man, that I have ever addressed a meeting that has any connection with politics. I am glad to break the ice at an occasion of this kind. The Fusion movement has my most absolute sympathy." By the way what has become of the various projects for nominating naval officers for mayors and aldermen? Their election would give the Navy "a pull," which is what it very much needs.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. F. B. Kerr, 22d U.S. Inf., is at Clearfield, Pa. Lieut. F. B. Davis, 1st U.S. Inf., on leave, is at Morgantown, N.C.

Capt. W. A. Holbrook, 5th U.S. Cav., has joined at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., from Fort Huachuca.

Mrs. McCarty, widow of Chief Engineer D. P. McCarty, U.S.N., and Mrs. William M. Irwin have returned to Washington from passing the summer on Fisher's Island.

Rear Admiral John J. Reed, U.S.N., chairman of the lighthouse board, Treasury Department, has taken a large suite of apartments at the Highlands and will keep open house during the coming social season.

Lieut. Alfred W. Hinds, U.S.N., is at present undergoing treatment at the U.S. Naval Hospital at the Puget Sound Naval Station, and when discharged from that institution will report for duty on board the U.S.S. New York.

Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., having complied with all of the requirements necessary for promotion to the rank of captain, has received his temporary commission as captain in the Navy on the active list. His confirmation will be effected as soon as Congress meets in extra session.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederick C. Bowers, U.S.N., has been detached from duty as inspector of machinery at the Bath Iron Works and assigned to duty at Hartford, Conn., as inspector of engineering material of the Connecticut and Rhode Island districts. Lieut. Comdr. Harry Hall, U.S.N., relieves Commander Bowers at Bath, Me.

Lieut. Douglas C. McDougal, U.S.M.C., who has recently passed the required examinations for promotion, and has been advanced to the rank of first lieutenant from March 1, 1903, is a son of the late Commander McDougal, U.S.N., who was drowned on Columbia Bar while engaged in the performance of his duties as lighthouse inspector.

Mrs. Deering, widow of the late Paym. George A. Deering, U.S.N., and Miss Katherine Deering, are again at their home on Q street, Washington, D.C., after a pleasant summer at Bar Harbor and the early autumn in New York. Miss Deering returns to Washington with health completely restored and prepared for the social labors of the coming season in which she has hitherto been such a shining light.

A meeting of the Milwaukee Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held at the rooms of the Commandery, Academy of Music, No. 373 Milwaukee street, Milwaukee, Wis., on Nov. 4, 1903, at 6 p. m. After the business meeting, the Commandery invites as its guests for the evening the eldest sons of companions and persons who are eligible to membership in the order by right of inheritance. The first hour of the social meeting will be devoted to an illustrated lecture. Subject: "The Apache Warpath," with martial songs, by the celebrated orator and singer Mr. Nat. M. Brigham, of Boston, Mass.

At the 19th annual meeting of the Commandery in Chief, M.O.L.L.U.S., held in the Hall of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, on Oct. 21, the following officers were elected: Commander-in-chief, Brevet Major Gen. D. McM. Gregg; senior vice commander, Gen. John R. Brooke; junior vice commander, Admiral Chas. S. Clark; recorder-in-chief, Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson; registrar-in-chief, Major Wm. P. Huxford; treasurer-in-chief, Paymaster Geo. DeF. Barron; chanceller-in-chief, Capt. John O. Foering; chaplain-in-chief, Henry S. Burrage; council-in-chief, Henry L. Swords; Roswell H. Mason, A. M. Van Dyke, Fred A. Staring, Chas. A. Hopkins.

In looking over Powell's list of officers of the United States Army, 1779 to 1900, Prof. Edw. S. Holden, librarian of the Military Academy, has found the following corrections to this valuable book: Page 293, D'Wolf, Wm., should not be *, as he was not graduate of U.S.M.A.; page 357, Harris, Arnold, the date of his brevet 2d lieutenant, should be given as 1834, not 1854; page 367, Heiberg, Elvin H., should be *, as he graduated from U.S.M.A. in 1896; page 451, Manghem, John C., Jr., should not be *, as he did not graduate from U.S.M.A.; page 471, McKenzie, Samuel, should not be *, as he was not graduate of U.S.M.A.; page 572, Saunders, Raimey G., should not be *, as he was not graduate of U.S.M.A.

A correspondent says: "Your record of service for Brig. Gen. William P. Carlin, omits a large part of a war record." We are quite aware of this fact, but our limits of space compels strict condensation in all departments. We add, however, what our correspondent sends, which is as follows: "Gen. R. B. Mitchell, in his report on Perryville, Oct. 8, 1882, commended the gallant action of Colonel Carlin's brigade and regiment in his charge upon the left and in rear of the enemy's line. General Carlin commanded the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, right wing, at Stony River, and the same brigade at Chickamauga. His brigade was engaged at Lookout Mountain, Nov. 24, 1863, and next day engaged in the assault as the extreme right of the line of the Army of the Cumberland on Missionary Ridge. He was division commander at Jonesboro, Ga., and on the march to the sea and the march through the Carolinas. This division opened the battle of Bentonville, where General Carlin held his last war command. Just previous to the disbandment at Washington he was assigned to the Department of West Virginia."

The eleventh general meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers will take place in New York city at 10 a. m., Thursday, Nov. 19, 1903, at No. 12 West 31st street, the sessions continuing through Thursday and Friday, Nov. 19 and 20. There will be a banquet at 7 p. m., Nov. 20, to which members and their guests are cordially invited. The council will meet Nov. 18, at 4 p. m. Among the papers to be read are the following: The Isthmian Canal, by Civil Engr. A. G. Menocal, U.S.N., retired; Watertight Subdivision of Warships, by Comdr. William Hovgaard, Royal Danish Navy; The Metric System in Relation to the Shipbuilding Industry of the United States, by Naval Constr. J. H. Linnard, U.S.N.; Electricity in Manufacturing Plants, by W. M. McFarland, member of council; Description of the Design and Building of the 21,000-ton Steamships Minnesota and Dakota, by Charles R. Hanson; Ships' Forms Derived by Formulae, by Naval Constr. D. W. Taylor, U.S.N., member of council; Some Notes on the Performance of the Torpedo Vessels of the U.S. Navy at Sea, by Lieut. L. H. Chandler, U.S.N.; Notes on the Launching of the Cruiser Chattanooga, by M. S. Chace, and Notes on Side Launchings, by Asst. Naval Constr. W. G. Groesbeck, U.S.N.

Gen. H. M. Robert, U.S.A., is at Jenkintown, Pa.

Chief Engineer Geo. W. McGee, U.S.N., is residing at 187 Marcy avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Rear Admiral Ralph Aston, U.S.N., has returned to his residence, 78 Hanson place, Brooklyn, N.Y., from Connecticut.

Mrs. Smith S. Leach, wife of Major Leach, Engineer Corps, U.S. Army, from Fort Worth is the guest of Mrs. Shunk at Fort Riley, Kansas.

We regret to learn that Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., commanding the Asiatic Squadron, is not in as good health as his friends could wish.

Lieut. G. L. P. Stone, U.S.N., has been condemned by medical survey and has been detached from the Wyoming and sent to the Naval Hospital at Mare Island Navy Yard for treatment.

Among the passengers on the American line steamer New York, which sailed from New York Oct. 28, were Civil Engineer Robert E. Peary, U.S.N.; Lieut. Commander William S. Sims and Surgeon Henry G. Beyer, U.S.N.

Mrs. W. P. Vose is receiving the sympathetic attention of friends owing to a very serious attack of rheumatism from which she has suffered acutely for the past four weeks. The case is under treatment by Drs. Strong and Palmer at Saratoga, New York.

The friends of Capt. C. C. Cornwell, U.S.N., are somewhat disturbed over the fact that owing to ill health he has been granted a sick leave for three months. It is not known just what the trouble is, but hopes are widely expressed that he may be soon restored to health and vigor.

Col. James Regan, 9th U.S. Inf., in a regimental order which we publish elsewhere in this issue, pays a handsome and well deserved tribute to Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant Oscar F. Winters upon his retirement, after a varied service of thirty years, which began as a seaman in the Navy in 1861.

At the 52d anniversary of Co. A, 6th regiment of Massachusetts, of Wakefield, Brig. Gen. G. A. Goodale, U.S.A., retired, responded to the toast "The Regular Army," and paid high tribute to the militia. General Goodale had lately met Gen. Edmund Rice, U.S.A., who expressed his kind regards for Co. A.

Major R. J. C. Irvine, 9th U.S. Inf., who has been on recruiting duty at 25 Third avenue, New York city, will be relieved by Major Hickey, 11th Cav., on Nov. 1, and will then take a few days' leave to return to Madison Barracks, 9th Inf. headquarters, and pack. After Nov. 14 he will be on recruiting duty at 116 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Lieut. W. E. Safford, Department of Agriculture, has about two hundred books from the library of Robert Louis Stevenson. Among them is the Bible which belonged to Stevenson's father. Mr. Safford, who was formerly a lieutenant in the Navy, from which he resigned in 1897, bought the books in Samoa and took them to Guam and Manila with him when he was on duty in those places.

Gen. William P. Craighill, U.S.A., past president and honorary member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, has on the recommendation of that body been appointed by the president of the St. Louis Exposition a member of the committee of organization of the International Congress of Engineers to be held at St. Louis Oct. 3-7, 1904. General Craighill is the only officer of the Army who has ever been president of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Rear Admiral Schley, U.S.N., is writing his memoirs. He is just now at that period of the Chilian rebellion when he and his ship were ordered to the scene of the trouble on account of the alleged violation of the neutrality laws by the Itata. He has passed that part of his recollections which took him into the Arctic regions in search of the Greely expedition. The expedition into the polar regions and the Santiago campaign will be the most interesting parts of his memoirs.

Mrs. Arthur Latham Conger, wife of Lieut. Arthur L. Conger, 18th U.S. Inf., has taken the Burnett cottage on 8th street, near D avenue, Coronado, Cal., for the winter. Mrs. Conger is a very successful writer of short stories, and the last Munsey's magazine contains a charming little story, the hero of which is a native Filipino boy, which is signed by her own name. Lieutenant Conger, who is a cousin of the United States Minister to China, was aide-de-camp to Major General Hughes, while the latter commanded the Department of California, and is at present stationed in Manila, where he is serving on the personal staff of Brigadier General Randall. Mrs. Conger expects to join him in the Philippines in the spring.

At the annual convention of the Army and Navy Union of the United States at Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 23, the following officers were chosen: National commander, Hugh H. Henry, of Weehawken, N.J.; senior vice-national commander, William Buddy, of St. Paul; junior vice-national commander, Charles Baxter, of New York city; adjutant general, John Schumacher, of Brooklyn; inspector general, M. J. Hackett, of Washington; judge advocate, Jacob D. Pennell, of Newburg, N.Y.; national chaplain, the Rev. John D. Cox, of Providence, Ky. Executive Committee: The senior vice-commander and J. D. Clute, of Buffalo; J. A. Smith, of Worcester, Mass.; J. B. Cother, of the United States Army, and Oscar Glenn, of the United States Navy, stationed at Annapolis. It was voted to amend the constitution so that any member of the Navy who has served six months and passed the age of eighteen may, with the consent of his parents or guardians, become a member of the union.

In the Commandery of the State of California, M.O.L.L.U.S., the following transfers from this Commandery are announced: To the Commandery of New York: 1st Lieut. Charles Easton Morton, 16th U.S. Inf. To the Commandery of the District of Columbia: Brig. Gen. Alpheus Henry Bowman, U.S.A., retired; Lieut. Col. Crosby Park Miller, D.Q.M. Gen., U.S.A. The death of the following named companions of this Commandery are announced: Col. Richard Isaac Eskridge, U.S.A., retired, Manila, P.I., Aug. 29, 1903; Capt. David Henry Lentz, Asst. Quartermaster U.S.V., at Veterans' Home, Napa Co., Cal., Sept. 11, 1903; 1st Lieut. Edward Snyder, 178th N.Y. Inf., at Pacific Beach, Cal., Sept. 13, 1903. Recent elections to membership included Lieut. Col. George Whitney Hines, 96th New York Inf.; Capt. Samuel Bird Bootes, U.S.A. This Commandery was highly honored in the election to high offices of the following named companions, by the 37th National Encampment of the G.A.R.: Capt. Charles Mason Kinne, U.S.V., of San Francisco, Cal., to be senior vice-commander-in-chief; Brig. Gen. Henry Clay Kessler, U.S.V., of Butte, Mont., to be junior vice-commander-in-chief; Post Chaplain Winfield Scott, U.S.A., retired, of Scottsdale, Ariz., to be chaplain-in-chief.

Col. W. P. Hall, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hall have taken the house at 1929 S street, N.W., Washington.

Comdr. F. A. Wilner, U.S.N., made a short stay in Washington en route to New York from his station at New Orleans.

Admiral Van Reypen, Mrs. and Miss Van Reypen have returned to their home, 1021 Fifteenth street, N.W., Washington.

Col. G. M. Brayton, U.S.A., has left Wernersville, Pa., for Washington, D.C., where he is stopping at 919 Fifteenth street.

Mrs. and Miss Nash, wife and daughter of Dr. Francis Nash, U.S.A., have returned to their home in Q street, N.W., Washington.

Col. S. M. Swigert and his daughters expect to make their home in San Francisco, and will be at 2205 Green street for the winter.

Secretary of War Root and Mrs. Root are passengers on the White Star line steamer Celtic, which sailed from Liverpool Oct. 30 for New York.

General and Mrs. Gibson have as their guests their son, Dr. Gibson, and his wife at their home, 1151 New Hampshire avenue, N.W., Washington.

Gen. C. F. Humphrey, Quartermaster General, U.S.A., Mrs. and the Misses Humphrey are located for the winter at 2012 Columbia Road, Washington.

Mrs. J. J. Almy and Miss Almy have returned to their home, 1019 Vermont avenue, Washington, from a visit to Mrs. William E. Almy in Philadelphia.

The Surgeon General of the Navy and Mrs. Rixey have returned to their home, 1309 Sixteenth street, N.W., Washington, from their country home in Virginia.

Mrs. Caperton, wife of Commander Caperton, U.S.N., has taken an apartment at the Cecil, corner Fifteenth and L streets, N.W., Washington, for the winter.

Mrs. Steadman, wife of Colonel Steadman, U.S.A., is in Washington visiting Mrs. Lamberton, wife of Rear Admiral B. F. Lamberton, at 1319 N street, N.W.

Lieut. E. Alexis Jeunet, Signal Corps, U.S.A., who has been on leave for the past two months visiting his father in Franklin, Pa., will join station at Fort Myer, Signal Post, Va., on Oct. 31.

Commander Greenleaf A. Merriam, U.S.N., has been ordered to command the U.S.S. Dixie at League Island, Pa., relieving Commander Francis H. Delano, who is ordered to Washington for examination for promotion.

Mrs. Alexander McCrackin, wife of Commander McCrackin, U.S.N., is not at 1715 Q street, N.W., Washington, for the winter, as has been stated, but is located at 1517 Rhode Island avenue, N.W., Washington, for the winter.

Capt. George C. Reiter, U.S.N., recently ordered to Washington as a member of the U.S. Lighthouse Board, has taken a handsome suite of apartments at the Highlands, where he will probably remain until spring and perhaps longer.

Major D. M. Scott, U.S.A., accompanied by his wife leave Oct. 31 for Fort Monroe, Virginia, where they will spend the winter. The Major's mother, widow of the late Admiral G. H. Scott, U.S.N., will spend the winter with her grandson in Philadelphia.

Comdr. and Mrs. Cameron McRae Winslow have been visiting in New York from Newport, where they have been staying most of the past season. They will probably re-open their Washington house in the immediate future and remain at the capital during the winter.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Allen, of the U.S.S. Vixen, took temporary command of the Southerly at Portsmouth, N.H., Oct. 19, occasioned by the serious illness of Comdr. Clayton S. Richman, U.S.N., who was stricken with paralysis on the above date, and died later.

Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., who has been commissioned in his new rank, will be relieved of the command of the Naval War College in Newport by Capt. Charles S. Sperry, and will be given special duties until there is a squadron available for his command.

Pay Insp. George W. Simpson, U.S.N., made an official visit to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., on Oct. 23, and made a thorough inspection of the Department of Supplies and Accounts. He was shown through the general store building by Pay Insp. H. E. Drury, U.S.N.

Capt. Duncan Kennedy, U.S.N., will be relieved from command of the U.S.S. Prairie at League Island, Pa., on Nov. 2, and will perform duties at Washington, D.C., as a member of the Naval Examining and Retiring Boards, relieving Capt. H. B. Mansfield, who was ordered to command the U.S.S. Iowa on Oct. 30.

A large part of the band of the U.S. Marine Corps in cassocks and surplices were present with the vested choir of the Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul, at Washington, on Mount St. Albans, Oct. 25, when President Roosevelt delivered a homily on Christian virtues before the bishop of the Episcopal church and others.

A newspaper despatch from Fergus Falls, Minn., states that an amended reply filed by the United States in a suit against the Commonwealth Lumber Company, charges Capt. W. A. Mercer, 7th Cav., Indian agent at White-rocks, Utah, with dereliction of duty in not compelling the company to observe the requirements of the Government with reference to cutting timber. It can be stated that both the War Department and the Interior Department approve the course taken by Captain Mercer.

The War Department will order Lieutenant William K. McCue, 1st Infantry, who is now at the Government Hospital for the Insane in Washington, before a medical board for the purpose of determining the condition of his mind. It will be remembered that Lieutenant McCue is the officer who contracted a marriage with a young lady in San Francisco when he already had a wife living in Cleveland, Ohio. The War Department has received reports from St. Elizabeth's Hospital which show without doubt that Lieutenant McCue is mentally irresponsible.

Mrs. Robert H. Patterson, wife of Major Patterson, Art. Corps, U.S.A., commanding the San Diego, Cal., military district, was the guest of honor at an afternoon tea on Oct. 14 by Mrs. R. H. Rolfe, the affair constituting the leading social event of the week. The house and tables were profusely decorated with flowers and smilax, the red of the Artillery being the prevailing color. At the dining room table, which was decked out with red flowers and candles with red shades, Mrs. W. L. Kneeler and Mrs. L. P. Ryan presided, serving tea and chocolate, assisted by Misses Mary Luce, Margaret and Frederika Earle, Stella Klauber and Miss Patterson. In the library Mrs. Kenneth Mastellar presided over the iced tea table. Mrs. Rolfe received in company with Mrs. Patterson.

Mrs. and Miss Terry have left Washington to join Admiral Terry in Honolulu.

Lieutenant General Young, Chief of Staff, returned to Washington from Fort Riley, Kans., Oct. 26.

Capt. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., has been ordered to command the U.S.S. Wisconsin on the Asiatic station, relieving Capt. Uriel Sebree.

Mrs. Mathew P. Read, a sister of the late General Dahlgren and Admiral Dahlgren, has returned to her home, No. 6 Lafayette square, Washington.

Mrs. Williams, widow of Col. C. F. Williams, U.S.M.C., has returned to Washington, and has taken the house at 1823 Riggs place for the winter.

Miss Heintzelman, daughter of the late General Heintzelman, U.S.A., has taken the house at 1122 Sixteenth street, N.W., Washington, for another year.

Midshipman L. H. Lacy, U.S.N., on the Bennington, at Puget Sound Navy Yard, Washington, has just recovered from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

Mrs. Clover, wife of Commander Clover, U.S.N., and her two little daughters have arrived in Washington, D.C., from their ranch in California, where they spent the summer.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., was at Seattle Oct. 28. He denied recent stories that he had made heavy investments in Texas oil fields and intended to make that state his home.

Lieut. Willis R. Vance, of the United States Artillery service, stationed at Key West, Fla., was at Meadville, Pa., Oct. 15, called there by the death of Mrs. Vance's father, Prentiss Fry.

Comdr. Albion V. Wadham, U.S.N., who has been on duty at Chicago, Ill., has been ordered to command the U.S.S. Prairie, now at League Island, Pa., relieving Capt. Duncan Kennedy.

Dr. L. L. Smith, of New Jersey, has successfully passed the examination for assistant surgeon in the Army and has been commissioned as such to date from Oct. 16 vice Frick, promoted.

Capt. R. M. Gilson, U.S.M.C., who has resigned from the Service to date from Oct. 24, was born in Vermont and appointed from that State April 8, 1890. He reached the grade of captain, July 23, 1900.

Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Luby, U.S.N., has been ordered to duty as inspector of engineering materials in the Central Pennsylvania and Western New York District, with headquarters in Harrisburg, Pa.

Paymaster Theodore J. Arms, U.S.N., has joined the U.S.S. Southerly, at Portsmouth, N.H., relieving Pay Insp. William W. Woodhull, assigned to duty as Paymaster at the navy yard, Portsmouth.

Miss Eleanor Raymond Guthrie, daughter of Dr. Joseph A. Guthrie, U.S.N., entertained a few of her little friends on the lawn of the old homestead on Swimming Point, near Portsmouth, Va., Oct. 22. Each little guest received as a souvenir a pretty heart shaped box of Huylar's candy.

The following appointments have been made to the Military Academy: John R. Osborne, Griffithsville, Va.; Arthur Rogers, alt., Washington, Ind.; Axil M. Clarine, Wis.; Alex. E. Friedrich, alt., Madison, Wis.; Blaine A. Dixon, alt., Whitewater, Wis.; James C. Williams, Moundville, Ala., and T. A. Gunn, alt., Calera, Ala.

Comdr. William W. Kimball, U.S.N., entertained at luncheon on board the U.S. Alert at San Diego, Cal., Oct. 16. Guests of the occasion besides Mrs. Kimball were Mrs. Sands Forman, Miss Cornelia O'Connor, Miss Schwartz, Mr. Stafford and Ensign John C. Fremont, Jr., of the Alert, also Mr. Paul Schmidt.

Mrs. Pierce Crosby, widow of the late Rear Admiral Crosby, of the U. S. Navy, and her young daughter, Miss Jean Crosby, have returned to their home on Connecticut avenue, Washington, refreshed after a period of pleasant visiting at Bryn Mawr, Pa. Miss Jean Crosby was one of the prettiest of last winter's debutantes at the capital.

The Bachelor's Club, of Governors Island, N.Y., a fraternal order embracing in its membership all branches of the Regular Service, is to present on All-Hallow Eve, Oct. 31, a comedy in three acts: "The Bachelor's Innuendo" by Clarence P. Crane, Hospital Corps, U.S.A. The performance will be given in the auditorium, Y.M.C.A. building, Governors Island. The cast is made up of non-commissioned officers and men of the 8th U.S. Infantry, and members of the Hospital Corps. It will be the original presentation of the comedy, and the performance will be for soldiers and their invited guests. Special invitations have been sent to the officers of the post. The prologue will be spoken by Miss Lillian A. Dawson, and in the cast of characters will be Messrs. Enoch Cavanaugh, Frank S. Tousey, Harry Mabry, Henry C. Carpenter, Talmadge F. Rogers, Frank S. Tousey, Theodore T. Coe, Henry C. Carpenter, Oliver Jones, C. P. Crane, William A. Thayer, Randolph S. Whittington and David Cowan.

An enjoyable dance was held at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., on the afternoon of Oct. 23, in the old sail loft. Mrs. Rodgers, wife of Rear Admiral Rodgers, U.S.N., commandant; Mrs. Babin, wife of Medical Director Babin; Mrs. Snow, wife of Captain Snow, of the receiving ship Hancock, welcomed the guests. Captain Perry was chairman of the three ball committees. The arrangements committee consisted of Captain Smith, head of the Engineering Department; Lieutenant Jones, Captain Carpenter, of the Marine Corps; Medical Inspector Harmon and Lieutenant Commander Walling. The event was the first of a series of bi-monthly hops. The committee for Oct. 23 dance consisted of Capt. Thomas Perry, chairman; Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, Lieut. E. W. Eberle, Lieut. Col. W. F. Spicer, Comdr. R. P. Rodgers, B. T. Walling, J. B. Briggs and Henry Morrell, Lieut. D. M. Wood, Capt. J. M. Miller, Lieut. Comdr. W. N. Little, Capt. J. A. B. Smith, Naval Constr. W. L. Capps, Naval Constr. D. C. Nutting, Naval Constr. R. H. Robinson, Capt. A. S. Snow and Capt. J. G. Eaton. The dates of the other dances are Nov. 6 and 20, Dec. 4 and 18, Jan. 8 and 22, Feb. 5 and 19 and March 4 and 18.

Shortly before reveille on the morning of Oct. 21 a fire was discovered in the quarters of Capt. Guy H. B. Smith, 4th Inf., at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., the Captain being at the time absent on a few days' leave in Denver. Late the night before the wife of the officer who occupies the other side of the double set heard footsteps in Captain Smith's house, and supposed the Captain had returned. Early on the morning in question this lady was awakened by the excited actions of her pet dog. The strong odor of smoke caused her to investigate, and

upon entering the Captain's house she encountered a man who gave a gruff answer to inquiries and disappeared. She then hurried upstairs and finding a small front room in a blaze, immediately gave the alarm. The detail for firing the reveille gun was just crossing the parade ground and at once the alarm of fire was sounded. The prompt action of three young lieutenants at the post, assisted by the enlisted men, prevented the fire spreading beyond the one room, but the hot dense smoke, which filled the second story, did much damage to both the house and the Captain's personal property. A trunk and its contents were entirely consumed, and so intense was the heat that a number of gold and silver trinkets in the trunk were melted to shapeless little lumps. A handsome piano was saved from damage by water by being covered with the parlor rug. The Captain's personal loss is estimated at between \$300 and \$400. The cost of repairs to the house may exceed \$200. The fire is attributed to the presence of the unknown prowler, but whether the result of accident or intent may be only surmised. This fire will undoubtedly cause many officers at the post to take out fire insurance policies.

THE ARMY

Commander-in-Chief—Theodore Roosevelt, President.
Secretary of War—Elihu Root.
Asst. Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Chief of Staff.

S.O. OCT. 29, WAR DEPARTMENT.
Majors John A. Lundeen and Garland N. Whistler, Art. Corps, to Fort Monroe, Va.
Leave for two months is granted Major Robert D. Read, Jr., 10th Cav.

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date: Major Daniel H. Boughton, from the 2d Cavalry to the 11th Cavalry; Major Frederick W. Sibley, from the 11th Cavalry to the 2d Cavalry.

Paras. 10 and 11, orders Oct. 16, relating to Chaplains Charles C. Pierce, 2d Cav., and William W. Brander, 15th Cav., are revoked.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, from 2d Cavalry to Artillery Corps; Chaplain Walter Marvin, from Artillery Corps to 12th Infantry; Chaplain David L. Fleaming, from 12th Infantry to 2d Cavalry. He will proceed to San Francisco and join troops of 2d Cavalry for Philippines. Chaplain William W. Brander, 15th Cavalry to Fort Ethan Allen, and join troops of 15th Cavalry.

G.O. 38, OCT. 21, 1903, WAR DEPARTMENT.
Announces the assignments to stations of the 5th U.S. Cavalry (given in our issue of Oct. 24, page 185), and revokes the assignment given in G.O. 10, July 27, 1903, H.Q.A.

G.O. 39, OCT. 22, 1903, W.D.
Amends paragraph 208 of Army Regulations.

G.O. 40, OCT. 23, 1903, W.D.
1. Amends subdivision (A) paragraph 44, Artillery memoranda No. 2, June 7, 1898.

II. Announces that the President by executive order of Oct. 9, 1903, transferred to the War Department a tract of public land situated in Wyoming known as "Crow Creek forest reserve."

G.O. 41, OCT. 23, 1903, W.D.
I. Publishes orders of War Department relative to recording in the Record and Pension Office the mitigation of sentences of general prisoners.
II. Amends paragraph 1103, Army Regulations, to read as follows: 1103. The commanding officer of a post, at or near which the immediate family of a Regular or Volunteer soldier resides, may, if the residence and other conditions of such family make it proper, grant to the head thereof, permits to purchase for cash at cost prices such quantities of fuel and mineral oil as in his opinion may be reasonably needed for the sole use of the soldier's immediate family.

G.O. 42, OCT. 26, 1903, W.D.
Announces that beginning Dec. 3, 1903, and on the last day of each month hereafter, a report of changes in commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Artillery Corps will be submitted to the Chief of Artillery by District Commanders and Commanding Officers, Field Artillery battalions on form 1, and beginning Dec. 31 and on June 30 and Dec. 31 each year thereafter a report of gunners will be submitted by the Commanding Officer of each Coast or Field Artillery organization on form 2.

G.O. 43, OCT. 27, 1903, W.D.
Announces the reservation for military purposes of certain lands at Fort San Pedro, Iloilo, P.I.

G.O. 44, OCT. 28, 1903, W.D.
Publishes the names and scores of men who won the prizes prescribed for Army Competitions in Chapter 1, G.O. 65, April 26, 1903.

A WORTHY SOLDIER.

G.O. 9, OCT. 27, 1903, NINTH U.S. INF.
It is with regret that the Regimental Commander announces to the regiment the retirement of Regimental Q.M. Sgt. Oscar F. Winters, one of its most worthy soldiers, and one who has ever been prompt, honest and courageous in the strictest performance of duty. Every officer of the regiment knows him and respects him. It is only necessary here to refer briefly to the Sergeant's varied services of thirty years, and especially his excellent conduct and fortitude in our recent wars. Conspicuous in the Battle of San Juan Hill and Siege of Santiago de Cuba, where he was wounded, in the Philippines and China. The following record needs no comment:

U.S. Navy on sloops of war Marion, Sonoma, Juniper, Rhode Island and U.S.S. National Guard, from June 5, 1861 to Aug. 2, 1864.

Cos. C and G, 8th Inf., and Co. F, 9th Inf., Aug. 8, 1862, to Aug. 7, 1867; Co. F, 9th Inf., from Aug. 8, 1867, to March 31, 1901; N.C. Sta. 9th Inf., from April 1, 1901, to Oct. 26, 1903.

Seaman in Navy, June 5, 1861, to Aug. 2, 1864; private, from Aug. 8, 1862, to May 4, 1868; corporal, May 5, 1868, to Aug. 22, 1868; sergeant, Aug. 23, 1868, to March 31, 1901; color sergeant, 9th Infantry, April 1, 1901, to Aug. 27, 1903; regimental Q.M. sergeant, Aug. 28, 1903, to retirement.

Civil War and foreign service: U.S. Navy, June 5, 1861, to Aug. 2, 1864; in Cuba, June 20, 1868, to Aug. 10, 1868; in the Philippine Islands, April 23, 1899, to June 26, 1900; in China, Oct. 29, 1900, to May 26, 1901; in the Philippine Islands, June 2, 1901, to May 27, 1902.

Battles and campaigns: Battle of San Juan Hill, Cuba, July 17, 1898. Wounded July 2, 1898, before Santiago de Cuba, 1898, and Siege of Santiago de Cuba, July 1 to Cuba. Certificate of merit granted with date from July 2, 1898, per G.O. No. 15, A.G.O., Feb. 13, 1900. Morong Expedition in Philippine Islands, June 2 to 8, 1899; capture of Calulut and Santa Rita, Philippine Islands, Aug. 9 to 12, 1899; eleven engagements at Angeles, Philippine Islands, Oct. 10 to 20, 1899. Advance on Mabalacat, Philippine Islands, Nov. 8, 1899; capture of Bamban, Philippine Islands, Nov. 11, 1899.

While the regimental commander regrets to lose such an excellent soldier as Sergeant Winters, still he is glad

that the Sergeant will now have the rest and recreation his long and faithful service so richly deserves, and he, with the officers wish him every happiness and a long life.

By order of Colonel Regan.

E. V. BOOKMILLER, Capt. and Adj't, 9th Inf.

CIRCULAR 27, OCT. 29, 1903, PAYM. GEN. OFFICE.

This circular announces the death of Mr. Grafton D. Hanson, an old employee of the Pay Department, and a former officer of the Army, which will be found fully noted in this issue under "Recent Deaths."

G.O. 48, OCT. 15, 1903, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The troops which arrived on Oct. 10 from the Philippine Islands on the transport Sheridan, and now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to stations as follows:

Second Squadron, 1st Cavalry, to Fort Clark, Texas.

Fifth Cavalry: 1st Squadron to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; the staff of the 2d Squadron and Troop H, to Fort Winfield, N.M.; Major Charles H. Watts and Troops E and G, to Fort Logan, Colo.; Troop F, to Fort Duchesne, Utah; 2d Squadron, 6th Cavalry, to Fort Meade, S. Dak.

First Lieut. Reuben B. Miller, asst. surg., Benicia Barracks, Cal., will accompany the 2d Squadron, 1st Cavalry to Fort Clark, and upon completion of this duty comply with War Department orders.

Contract Surg. Charles L. Baker, Fort Baker, Cal., will accompany the 1st Squadron, 5th Cavalry, to Fort Huachuca, and upon completion of this duty return to station.

First Lieut. George H. Crabtree, asst. surg., Presidio of San Francisco, will accompany the 2d Squadron, 6th Cavalry, to Fort Meade, and upon completion of this duty comply with War Department orders.

CIRCULAR 6, OCT. 22, 1903, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Publishes instructions to secure uniformity in the preparation and submission of reports of field work by engineer officers in this Department.

G.O. 35, OCT. 15, DEPT. OF EAST.

Capt. J. R. Lindsey, 16th Cav., and Capt. Roy B. Harper, 3d Cav., are relieved from duty as aides-de-camps to the major general commanding, to date of Oct. 20, 1903.

Captain Lindsey upon completion of his duties at Fort Riley and return to department headquarters, will report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army for orders, and pending receipt of same will continue on station at Governor's Island.

Captain Harper will report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army for orders.

G.O. 36, OCT. 26, 1903, DEPT. OF EAST.

Under orders of the President, published in par. 16, S.O. No. 41, War Department, Oct. 2, 1903, and amended in par. 15, S.O. No. 44, W.D., Oct. 6, 1903, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Department of the East.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Major General, U.S.A.

G.O. 37, OCT. 26, 1903, DEPT. OF EAST.

I. As directed by the President in S.O. No. 41, W.D., Oct. 2, 1903, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this Department.

II. Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., is announced as aide-de-camp.

H. C. CORBIN, Major General, A.G., U.S.A.

CIRCULAR 30, OCT. 26, 1903, DEPT. OF EAST.

This circular publishes a statement from Capt. C. J. Bailey, Art. Corps, which announces that a large amount of single conductor submarine mine cable necessarily used during the maneuvers at Portland in August, and which was cut into lengths of from 300 to 2,000 feet is unfit for further use in laying mines. He suggests that the cable be distributed to posts on the Atlantic coast for purposes of instruction, under G.O. No. 51, A.G.O., 1901, and for land telephone communications, and there is hardly a post, he says, where it cannot be utilized for one or the other purpose. Should this be approved, it is further suggested that submarine mine officers be directed to ask for as much of this cable as they may need and that it then be sent them by the submarine mine officer at Fort Preble, and this should include the pieces reeled up and returned there from Gorges as above mentioned, except so much as is deemed necessary at the latter post.

CIRCULAR 31, OCT. 26, 1903, DEPT. OF EAST.

To insure a proper and uniform understanding of the phase "ready for immediate use," as employed in par. 2, G.O. No. 100, A.G.O., c.s., the following interpretation of the Chief of Artillery is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"It is thought the term, 'ready for immediate use' might be interpreted to mean ready for use on one day's notice. Keeping a battery of 6-inch guns on disappearing carriages for immediate use may be said to include thorough lubricating, tripping, retracting, traversing and elevating between limits, operation and adjustment of breech mechanism, testing adjustment of sight and of the quadrant elevation and azimuth indicators, testing of apparatus for handling ammunition, testing and attending to the lights, ventilating magazines, besides ordinary police. All these operations should be performed at such intervals as will insure everything in the battery being ready for use, or for inspection, as by the district and post commanders, or an authorized inspector, on short notice. It is not contemplated that one man can do all this work, but that details will be frequently necessary.

"The controlling idea in having one man permanently detailed as 'gun cleaner' for each heavy gun, each mortar pit and each rapid fire battery out of commission, is the same as in the case of gun commanders for guns in commission, viz., that there shall be one man permanently in charge, not subject to guard duty and other details by roster, who is intimately acquainted with the present condition and needs of all the material, and whom the officer in charge (company commander or ordnance officer, as the case may be) may reasonably hold strictly responsible for preservation and care.

"This responsibility it has been found impossible to fix under the system of detail by roster. Instances of this failure to fix responsibility are constantly appearing in the proceedings of boards of survey appointed to investigate cause of damage to material and to fix responsibility.

"In some Artillery districts the practice of detailing men permanently in charge of the armament and its accessories was established before the issuance of G.O. No. 100, c.s., A.G.O., and the result has been not only ability to fix responsibility, but the engendering of great interest and pride on the part of enlisted men in the most important duty of care and preservation of the coast defense armament. The engendering of this same spirit throughout the Service was one of the objects sought in the permanent detail of gun commanders and gun cleaners."

W. F. RANDOLPH, Brig. Gen., Chief of Artillery.
By command of Major General Corbin:
J. G. D. KNIGHT, Major, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 32, OCT. 24, DEPT. OF LAKES.

Designates the six months beginning Nov. 1, 1903, and ending April 30, 1904, as the ensuing annual period of theoretical instruction in officers' and non-commissioned officers' schools at all posts in this Department.

G.O. 46, OCT. 24, 1903, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

First Lieut. Frank E. Lyman, Jr., Signal Corps, having

reported, is announced as Signal Officer at headquarters, Department of Missouri.

G.O. 12, OCT. 12, DIST. OF PORTO RICO.
Modifies the seasons for theoretical and practical instructions indicated in G.O. No. 9, D.E., dated March 18, 1903. The regular target practice season will be from Jan. 1 to March 31, and the supplementary season the month of October.

G.O. 29, SEPT. 2, 1903, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.
Relates to ordnance property returns, and other papers relating to accountability for ordnance property. Reports of ordnance sergeants turning in ordnance stores, etc.

G.O. 32, SEPT. 17, 1903, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.
Upon arrival at Manila, the headquarters and twelve troops of the 16th Cavalry, which sailed on the transport Logan from San Francisco, Sept. 5, 1903, for Manila, will proceed to the Department of Mindanao for duty, taking stations as follows, the squadrons to be designated by the regimental commander: Headquarters and one squadron at Camp Overton, Mindanao, for duty at that post and Marahui; one squadron at Jolo, Island of Jolo, and the remaining squadron at Malabang, Mindanao, for duty at that point and Camp Vicars, relieving the 16th Cavalry. The 16th Cavalry, upon being relieved, will proceed to Manila, thence on the transport scheduled to sail for San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 13, 1903, to that point.

GENERAL STAFF.

Capt. John J. Pershing, General Staff, now at Chicago, Ill., will repair to Washington, and report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. Edward Hunter, judge advocate, will upon the expiration of his present leave proceed to his home and await retirement. (Oct. 28, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q.M. Sergt. Michael E. Drew, to Malabang, Mindanao, for duty. (Sept. 8, D.P.)

Major Robert R. Stevens, Q.M., will upon his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and assume charge of the construction work at that post, relieving Capt. Morton F. Smith, 20th Inf., of those duties. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

Par. 7, S.O. 50, Oct. 13, 1903, relating to Capt. Charles H. McKinstry, C.E., is revoked. (Oct. 27, W.D.) So much of par. 23, S.O. No. 57, Oct. 21, 1903, W.D., as directs Capt. George G. Bailey, Q.M., upon his relief by Capt. Frank A. Grant, Q.M., to proceed to Jeffersonville, Ind., is amended so as to direct Captain Bailey upon his relief by Captain Grant to proceed to Washington, D.C., and report in person to the Q.M.G. of the Army for confidential instructions. Upon the completion of this duty Captain Bailey will proceed to Jeffersonville, and report in person to the officer in charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department, in that city, for duty as his assistant. (Oct. 28, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Frank Eastman, commissary, to report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, Manila, P.I., for duty as chief commissary, Department of Luzon, relieving Lieut. Col. Henry B. Osgood, who will proceed to San Francisco. (Sept. 17, D. Phil.)

Post Commissary Sergt. George Bolton to Lipa, Batangas, Luzon, for duty, relieving Post Commissary Sergt. Ludwig Nissen, who will proceed to Manila, for duty. (Sept. 12, D. Phil.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Henry Harrig, to Imus, Cavite, Luzon, for duty. (Sept. 15, D. Phil.)

Post Commissary Sergt. James Magean, to Calamba, Laguna, Luzon, for duty. (Sept. 15, D. Phil.)

Capt. Frank A. Cook, commissary, Omaha, Neb., will proceed to Camp William Cary Sanger, Fort Riley, for duty, upon completion of which he will return to his proper station. (Oct. 13, D.M.)

Post Commissary Sergt. John Imhoff, now at Daet, Ambon, Camarines, Luzon, will, upon the abandonment of that post proceed to Sablayan, Mindoro, P.I., for duty. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Capt. Frederick H. Pomroy, commissary, is relieved from duty as assistant to the purchasing commissary, St. Louis, Mo., to take effect upon the return of the Lieut. Col. Abel L. Smith, to St. Louis, after his relief from duty as chief commissary Army Maneuver Division, Fort Riley, and will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to Major Albert D. Niskern, for duty as assistant. (Oct. 28, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Frederick M. Hartsock, asst. surg., to report to board of examination at San Francisco, Cal., for examination as to his fitness for advancement. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 18, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank C. Baker, asst. surg., Ord. Barracks, Monterey. (Oct. 14, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Junius C. Gregory, asst. surg., is assigned to duty at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Oct. 14, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. George H. Crabtree, assistant surgeon, will report to the C.O., Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty at that post. (Oct. 12, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. William H. Tukey, having reported is assigned to duty as transport surgeon of the transport Dix, and will proceed to Tacoma, Wash. (Oct. 12, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Wallace E. Sabin, now on temporary duty at Vancouver Barracks, will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash., for duty. (Oct. 15, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Robert M. Thorneburgh, asst. surg., from duty at Fort Slocum to Fort Warren, Mass., relieving 1st Lieut. George W. Mathews, asst. surg. Lieutenant Mathews will proceed to Fort Dupont, Delaware, for duty. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

Contract Surg. James K. Stockard, from duty at Fort Dupont, Delaware, at the expiration of his present leave and will proceed to Fort Revere, Mass., for duty. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

The following named assistant surgeons (recently appointed) will proceed from the places set opposite their respective names to Washington, D.C., on Nov. 3, 1903, to the Army Medical Museum Building for a course of instruction at that school: 1st Lieut. Craig R. Snyder, Chicago, Ill.; 1st Lieut. Ernest G. Bingham, Talladega, Ala.; 1st Lieut. James D. Heysinger, Philadelphia, Pa.; 1st Lieut. John B. Huggins, Corning, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. Edgar W. Miller, Madrid, Ia.; 1st Lieut. William H. Teft, Belmont, N.Y. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. George L. Collins, asst. surg., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted to take effect Oct. 23, 1903. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

First Lieut. Milton E. Lando, asst. surg., from sick in First Reserve Hospital, to Iligan, Mindanao, for duty. (Sept. 8, D.P.)

Major William H. Corbusier, surg., to duty as chief surgeon, Department of Mindanao, relieving Lieut. Col. George W. Adair, deputy surgeon general, who will proceed from Zamboanga, Mindanao, to Manila, P.I., and take first available transport to San Francisco, and report to the A.G.O., for further orders. (Sept. 10, D.P.)

Par. 8, S.O. No. 150, c.s., Dept. of Philippines, relieving

Sergt. 1st Class John R. Behre, Hospital Corps, from duty in this division, is revoked. (Sept. 14, D. Phil.)

Sergt. 1st Class, Daniel B. Miller, H.C., from First Reserve Hospital, Manila, to San Francisco, Cal., for admission to hospital in Department of California. (Sept. 9, D. Phil.)

The extension of leave granted Contract Dental Surg. Ord. M. Sorber, is further extended seven days. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

First Lieut. Lloyd L. Smith, asst. surg., (recently appointed), will proceed from Trenton, N.J., to Washington, D.C., Nov. 3, to Army Medical Museum Building, for a course of instruction. (Oct. 26, W.D.)

Major Thomas U. Raymond, Med. Dept., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will proceed to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., to accompany 1st Battalion, 23d Infantry, to San Francisco, Cal., and then return to Jefferson Barracks. (Oct. 19, D.M.)

Major Frank J. Ives, surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., vice 1st Lieut. Arthur M. Whaley, asst. surg., relieved. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Gus J. Westerdaal, H.C., Fort Lincoln, will proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Joseph Dykstra, H.C., who when relieved will proceed to Fort Des Moines, for duty at that post. (Oct. 28, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class August J. Stromberg, H.C., Fort McDowell, will proceed to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for duty. (Oct. 28, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. James W. Dawes, paymaster, to Ilollo, Panay, for duty. (Sept. 18, D. Phil.)

The leave granted Capt. Manly B. Curry, paymaster, is extended one month. (Oct. 21, D.E.)

Capt. Joseph S. Wilkins, paymaster, having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto his retirement from Oct. 28, 1903, is announced. (Oct. 28, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: 1st Lieut. Harry Burgess from duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers, and will proceed without unnecessary delay to take station at Louisville, Ky., relieving Major George McC. Derby, who will proceed to and take station at St. Paul, Minn., relieving Major Richard L. Hoxie. Major Hoxie will proceed to and take station at Baltimore, Md., relieving Col. William A. Jones of the fortification and river and harbor works in his charge. Colonel Jones will retain his lighthouse duties. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Capt. Charles H. McKinstry, from duty at the Engineer School of Application, Washington Barracks, and will take station at Los Angeles, Cal., relieving Major Joseph H. Willard, who will proceed to Newport, R.I., relieving Capt. Cassius E. Gillette, who will proceed to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, for duty as instructor at the Engineer School of Application, and to assume command of Company F, 2d Battalion of Engineers, upon the arrival of that company at Washington Barracks. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

Capt. Jay J. Morrow, C.E., upon his arrival in the United States will report in person to the Engineer Commissioner of the D.C., for duty as an assistant. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. Otto A. Nesmith, Signal Corps, now at Eagle City, Alaska, will take station at Fort Egbert, Alaska, for duty in connection with the operation and maintenance of the military telegraph lines in Alaska and under the control and direction of the signal officer, Department of the Columbia. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

First Lieut. William M. Goodale, U.S. Inf., Signal Corps, is assigned to duty at Department of Columbia headquarters. (Oct. 13, D. Col.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.
Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. William E. MacKinstry, 1st Cav. (Oct. 19, D.T.)

First Lieut. Percy W. Arnold, 1st Cav., will report in person to Major Joseph A. Gaston, 1st Cav., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Clark, Texas, for examination for promotion. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. EDGERLY.

Capt. John H. Gardner and 1st Lieut. Edgar N. Coffey, 2d Cav., will report in person to Major Gen. John C. Bates, president of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Chicago, for examination. (Oct. 28, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. G. F. Bailey, 2d Cav. (Oct. 27, D.E.)

Major Herbert J. Slocum, 2d Cav., having reported, is assigned to Fort Myer, Va., for duty and station. (Oct. 24, D.E.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Oct. 28, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Sidney D. Maize, 3d Cav. (Oct. 12, D. Col.)

So much of par. 23, S.O. 54, Oct. 17, 1903, W.D., as relates to Major George A. Dodd, 3d Cav., is suspended until further orders. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Casper H. Conrad, Jr., 3d Cav., is extended seven days. (Oct. 15, D.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

First Lieut. Charles S. Haight, 4th Cav., will proceed from that post to Fort Riley, for duty with the Provisional Division to be organized there for maneuver purposes. (Oct. 5, D.M.)

Second Lieut. William S. Martin, 4th Cav., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will proceed to Fort Riley, for duty during the maneuvers. (Oct. 18, D.M.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

So much of par. 23, S.O. 54, Oct. 17, 1903, W.D., as details Capt. Harry O. Willard, 5th Cav., for recruiting duty at Portland, Me., and 1st Lieut. William R. Harrison, A.C., for recruiting duty at Omaha, is amended so as to detail Captain Willard for recruiting duty with station at Omaha, and to detail Lieutenant Harrison for recruiting duty with station at Portland, Me. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

First Lieut. Robert M. Barton, 5th Cav., having reported, is assigned to station at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., there to await the arrival of his troop. (Oct. 16, D. Col.)

Capt. A. C. Nissen, 5th Cav., having been appointed regimental adjutant, will, upon arrival at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., proceed to the headquarters of the regiment Fort Logan Colo., for duty. (Oct. 16, D. Col.)

Upon arrival of two troops of the 5th Cav., at Fort Logan, Colo., the detachment of Troop K, 5th Cav., will be sent by rail to Fort Wingate, N.M., the proper station of that troop. (Oct. 9, D. Col.)

Upon arrival of the new garrison (1st Squadron, 5th Cav.) at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Troop L, 5th Cav., will proceed by marching to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., and there take station. (Oct. 9, D. Col.)

Upon arrival of the two troops of the 5th Cavalry at Fort Logan, Colo., Troop E, 10th Cav., now on detached service at that post will return by marching to its proper station Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Oct. 16, D. Col.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. SMITH.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Patrick W. Guiney, 6th Cav., is extended one month. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. David H. Biddle, 6th Cav., is extended one month. (Oct. 19, D.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Nov. 20, 1903, is granted Capt. Elvin R. Heiberg, 6th Cav. (Oct. 26, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. John W. Furlong, adjutant, 6th Cav., is extended seven days. (Oct. 15, D.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

Capt. Lloyd M. Brett, 7th Cav., will report in person to Col. Winfield S. Edgerly, 2d Cav., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Myer for examination. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. George E. Stockie, 8th Cav., to take effect upon his being relieved from recruiting duty. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Capt. John T. Nance, 9th Cav., from further duty at camp near Wawona, to the Presidio of San Francisco, (Oct. 26, D. Cal.)

Capt. John T. Nance, 9th Cav., having reported, is assigned to special duty at Department of California headquarters, with station in San Francisco. (Oct. 29, D. Cal.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 20, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Thomas G. Carson, 10th Cav. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERK.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Thomas B. Dugan, 12th Cav., to take effect upon his being relieved from recruiting duty. (Oct. 26, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBO.

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. George R. Homerville, 14th Cav., is further extended twenty days. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

First Lieut. Arthur N. Pickel, 15th Cav., having reported is assigned to station temporarily at Fort Riley. (Oct. 10, D.M.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Edward M. Gayle, A.C., Fort Sill, O.T. (Oct. 9, D.M.)

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Willis R. Vance, A.C., is extended fourteen days. (Oct. 21, D.E.)

First Lieut. William H. Monroe, A.C., now unassigned, is attached to the 6th Co., C.A., and will join that company. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Henning F. Colley, A.C., now attached to the 47th Co., C.A., is assigned to the 10th Co., C.A., and will join the latter company. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

Second Lieut. John O. Steger, A.C., is transferred from the 10th Co., C.A., to the 4th Co., C.A. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

So much of par. 23, S.O. 54, Oct. 17, 1903, W.D., as directs Capt. Alfred M. Mason, A.C., upon his relief from duty at Omaha, by 1st Lieut. William R. Harrison, A.C., to proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for duty, is amended so as to direct him to proceed to St. Paul upon his relief from duty at Omaha by Capt. Harry O. Willard, 5th Cav., (Oct. 24, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Franklin R. Kenney, A.C., will proceed to General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., for observation and treatment. (Oct. 25, W.D.)

Capt. Lawrence B. Miller, A.C., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., for duty. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Brainerd Taylor, A.C., now on detached service at Fort Adams, Mass., will proceed to Fort Banks, Mass., for temporary duty with the 7th Co., C.A., and 2d Lieut. Charles E. Wheatley, A.C., now at Fort Banks, will proceed to Fort Andrews for temporary duty, and while on that duty, will be attached to the 10th Co., C.A., at Fort Strong, Mass. (Oct. 24, D.E.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Granville Sevier, A.C., is extended five days. (Oct. 27, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 1, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Col. G. G. Greenough, A.C. (Oct. 27, D.E.)

Sergt. John Heffner, of the 18th Co. of U.S. Coast Art., was drowned in the harbor of Portland, Me., Oct. 23, while returning to the ship from shore leave. Q.M. Sergt. William Hoover and Privates Black, Neal, Dayhaw and Frank Rout, who were also in the dory when it capsized were rescued.

The following named officers will report in person to Col. John P. Story, A.C., president of the examining board at Fort Monroe, for promotion: Capt. David Price, Capt. Frank S. Harlow, Capt. Samuel E. Allen and Capt. Edward H. Catlin. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Richard I. McKenney, A.C. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Oscar D. Weed, A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army, has been accepted, to take effect Nov. 4, 1903. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Albert J

9th Regiment, as attached thereto until further orders, which may need his services. (Oct. 28, W.D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

The leave granted Capt. William S. Graves, 20th Inf., is extended four days. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

Capt. Morton F. Smith, 20th U.S. Inf., is relieved from duty of the construction work at Fort Sheridan. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Lieut. Col. Charles L. Hodges, 23d Inf., to Batangas, Batangas, for duty as acting inspector general, 3d Brigade. (Sept. 17, D. Phil.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

First Lieut. James T. Watson, 26th Inf., will proceed to Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, for temporary duty and to relieve Capt. Warren S. Barlow, 26th Inf., of the command of that post. (Oct. 17, D.T.)

Lieut. Thorne Strayer, 26th Inf., is assigned to station and duty at Fort Ringgold, Texas. (Oct. 17, D.T.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Hanson E. Ely, 26th Inf., to take effect upon his being relieved from recruiting duty. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

Capt. David P. Cordray, 26th Inf., from duty at Fort Logan, to join his company in the Department of Texas. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Edward A. Roche, 26th Inf., is extended one month. (Oct. 28, W.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Second Lieut. Kelton L. Pepper, 27th Inf., will stand relieved from temporary duty at Fort Logan H. Roots, Oct. 16, and will return on that date to his station at Fort Reno, O.T. (Oct. 5, D.M.)

Col. Samuel R. Whitall, 27th Inf., will report to the commanding general, Department of Luxon, for duty. (Sept. 10, D. Phil.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Major Edwin P. Pendleton, 29th Inf., from Camp Vicars, Mindanao, to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (Sept. 14, D. Phil.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. J. O'CONNELL.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Nov. 10, 1903, is granted Capt. Moor N. Falls, 30th Inf., Fort Crook. (Oct. 5, D.M.)

First Lieut. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., Fort Crook, will proceed to Fort Riley, for temporary duty during the maneuvers, and then return to his proper station at Fort Crook. (Oct. 19, D.M.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Ralph R. Stogdall, 30th Inf., upon his being relieved from recruiting duty. (Oct. 28, W.D.)

S.O. 133, Dept. of Missouri, directing Capt. Moor N. Falls, 30th Inf., to station at Fort Crook, and also directing him to proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., are revoked. (Oct. 9, D.M.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Leonard J. Mygatt, from 2d Lieutenant, 19th Inf., to 1st Lieutenant, rank Sept. 17, 1903, to 19th Inf.

Elliott M. Norton, from 2d Lieutenant, 6th Inf., to 1st Lieutenant, rank Sept. 17, 1903, to 8th Inf., Co. G.

Roscoe H. Hearn, from 2d Lieutenant, 16th Inf., to 1st Lieutenant, rank Sept. 17, 1903, to 9th Inf., Co. F.

Nels Anderson, from 2d Lieutenant, 7th Inf., to 1st Lieutenant, rank Sept. 23, 1903, to 19th Inf., Co. M.

Lieutenant Norton will join his company. Lieutenant Hearn will join his company upon the expiration of his present leave. Lieutenant Anderson will remain on duty with the 7th Infantry until further orders. (Oct. 28, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

Capt. Robert O. Van Horn, 12th Inf., is transferred to the 17th Inf., Co. K, and will join that company in the Philippines. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Clark, Texas, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Major Joseph A. Gaston, 1st Cav.; Capt. Robert S. Woodson, asst. surg.; Capt. DeRosey C. Cabell, 1st Cav.; Capt. Elmer Lindsley, 1st Cav.; Contract Surg. Fred T. Koyle; 1st Lieut. Roger S. Fitch, 1st Cav., recorder. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at headquarters, post of Manila, Sept. 17, 1903, to investigate any complaints against, and report upon the advisability of making any changes in the present ration for native scouts, the kinds and quantities of which are fixed by G.O. 24, H.Q.A., series of 1902. Detail for the board: Col. Albert L. Myer, 11th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Henry B. Osgood, deputy commissary general; Major Frank de L. Carrington, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Carroll D. Buck, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Boss Reese, Philippine Scouts. (Sept. 10, D. Phil.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Myer for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Col. Winfield S. Edgerly, 2d Cav.; Major John F. Gulliford, 12th Cav.; Major James D. Glennon, surg.; Major Augustus P. Blockson, 1st Cav.; Capt. James S. Wilson, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Charles G. Harvey, 2d Cav., recorder. (Oct. 28, W.D.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Leave on account of his father's serious illness, without pay, until June 15, 1904, is granted Cadet Edgar H. Annear, 4th Class, U.S.M.A. (Oct. 28, W.D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

The assignment to duty of the following named officers in the Military Information Division of the War Department, on the dates indicated opposite their names, respectively, is announced: Capt. William G. Haan, General Staff, Oct. 2, 1903; 2d Lieut. Grayson M. P. Murphy, 17th Inf., Oct. 13, 1903. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

Lieut. Charles E. Dority, Philippine Scouts, from Manila to San Francisco, Cal., for treatment in the U.S. Army General Hospital at that place. (Sept. 10, D. Phil.)

The following named enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list: Q.M. Sergt. Oscar F. Winters, 9th Inf.; Commissary Sergt. Timothy W. Stafford, 1st Cav.; 1st Sergt. August Willard, Co. I, 12th Inf.; Cook John Smith, 6ist Co., C.A. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

The following named enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list: Commissary Sergt. Joseph Moore, 9th Cav.; Corp. Charles Heinze, Co. B, 12th Inf.; Private John Kohn, general service (infantry). (Oct. 28, W.D.)

U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BURNSIDE—Arrived at Seattle Oct. 21.

DIX—Sailed from Seattle Oct. 21 for Manila.

KILPATRICK—Arrived at New York Oct. 26. To sail for Manila via Suez Canal Dec. 1 with a portion of 2d Cavalry.

LISCUM—At Manila permanently.

LOGAN—Sailed from Manila Oct. 15 for San Francisco with headquarters and ten troops of 15th Cavalry.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco Oct. 10, and will sail for Manila Oct. 31, with 2d Infantry.

SHERMAN—Arrived at Manila Oct. 28.

SUMNER—Sailed from Manila Sept. 17 for New York with 2d Battalion, 8th Infantry.

THOMAS—Sailed from Manila Oct. 10 for San Francisco with troops C and H, of the 15th Cavalry and casualties.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

SOME SPECIAL ORDERS FROM PHILIPPINES.

Division of Philippines.

The following assignments to duty, of officers of the Medical Department, recently arrived on the transport Sheridan, are made: Department of Mindanao: Major William H. Corbusier, surg.; Department of Luzon: 1st Lieuts. Samuel J. Morris, Harry S. Purnell and George H. Scott, asst. surgs., U.S.A.; Dept. of Visayas: 1st Lieut. Horace D. Bloomberg, asst. surg. (Sept. 1, D.P.)

Ord. Sergt. George M. Brown to Zamboanga, Mindanao. (Sept. 1, D.P.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Michael E. Murray, now on duty at Binan, Laguna, Luzon, will, upon the abandonment of that station, proceed by the first available transportation to San Pedro Tunasan, Laguna, Luzon, for duty. (Sept. 1, D.P.)

Capt. Amos H. Martin, Q.M., is detailed as assistant and disbursing officer to Major Lyman W. V. Kennon, 10th Inf., in charge of the Benguet Road. (Sept. 1, D.P.)

Capt. Edward A. Shuttleworth, U.S. Inf., Q.M., will report to the depot quartermaster, Manila, as assistant in charge of the land transportation division, vice Capt. Amos H. Martin, Q.M., relieved. (Sept. 1, D.P.)

Capt. Noble H. Creager, Q.M., from duty as Q.M. of the transport Ingalls, and will report to the chief quartermaster of the division, for duty in charge of the division of water transportation, relieving Capt. Frank A. Grant, Q.M., who will proceed to San Francisco. (Sept. 1, D.Cal.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Loring A. Bond, to Cebu, Cebu, Manila. (Sept. 3, D. Cal.)

Ord. Sergt. Thomas B. MacSweeney, to Camp Wallace, San Fernando, Union, for duty. (Sept. 3, D. Cal.)

Col. Charles B. Hall, 18th Inf., to Camp Bumpus, Tacloban, Leyte, and assume command of the 18th Infantry, and of that station. (Sept. 4, D.P.)

Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Davis, 30th Inf., from Iligan, Mindanao, to Manila, for duty. (Sept. 4, D.P.)

Battalion Sergt. Major Marshall H. Burnham, Jr., 30th Inf., being desired for appointment as inspector in the Philippines Constabulary, will be discharged from the Army, by way of favor. (Sept. 5, D.P.)

Department of Luzon.

First Lieut. James M. Burroughs, 12th Cav., will proceed to Batangas, Batangas, for duty with his troop. (Aug. 31, D.L.)

Second Lieut. Arthur T. Dalton, Battalion Q.M., and Commissary, 27th Inf., now at Cuartel Meisic, this city, will proceed to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Louis J. Van Schalk, 27th Inf. (Aug. 31, D.L.)

First Lieut. Harry S. Purnell, asst. surg., to Santo Tomas, Batangas, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Bonaparte P. Norvel, who will proceed to San Pedro Tunasan, Laguna, for duty; 1st Lieut. Samuel J. Morris, asst. surg., will proceed to Bacon, Sorsogon, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. E. H. Porter, who will proceed to Pola, Mindoro, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Fletcher Gardner, who will proceed to Managarin, Mindoro, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Frank Suggs, who will proceed to Tabaco, Albay, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Edward A. McCullough, who will avail himself of leave granted him; 1st Lieut. George H. Scott, asst. surg., will proceed to Bulan, Sorsogon, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. G. R. Clayton, who will avail himself of the leave of absence granted. (Sept. 2, D.L.)

Second Lieut. James C. Murray, Philippine Scouts, to Ambulon, Batangas, for duty with his company. (Sept. 3, D.L.)

First Lieut. Nelson Gapan, asst. surg., will proceed to Lipa, Batangas, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. C. S. Kuhn, who will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. Upon the abandonment of Santa Rosa, Laguna, 1st Lieut. Robert L. Richards, asst. surg., will proceed to Manila for duty at Santa Mesa. Upon the abandonment of Binan, Laguna; 1st Lieut. Louis B. Duncan, asst. surg., will proceed to Mariveles, Bataan, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Charles W. Johnson, who will proceed to Dasmariñas, Cavite, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Clemens W. McMillan, who will avail himself of the leave of absence granted him. (Sept. 4, D.L.)

First Lieut. Roger Brooke, Jr., asst. surg., to Marilao, Rizal, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. A. M. Wilkins, who will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (Sept. 4, D.L.)

Contract Dental Surg. Clarence E. Lauderdale, to Nueva Caceres, Ambos Camarines, for duty. (Sept. 5, D.L.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles Koenig was tried by general court-martial at Camp Wallace, P.I., on the charge of wrongfully selling a field range to a civilian in violation of the 6th Article of War, and "Acquitted." The acquittal is approved. Sergeant Koenig will be restored to duty. (Sept. 5, D.L.)

Major George R. Cecil, 30th Inf., now at Santa Mesa, Manila, will proceed to San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite, and relieve Major William R. Abercrombie, 30th Inf. (Sept. 9, D.L.)

Department of Visayas.

Lieut. Col. George LeR. Brown, 14th Inf., now at Camp Connell, Calbayog, Samar, to Camp Hartshorne, Laguan, Samar, and assume command of that station. (Aug. 25, D.V.)

First-Class Sergt. O. A. Manseau, Hospital Corps, from further duty at Camp Jossman, Island of Guimaras, P.I., to Iloilo, for duty. (Aug. 27, D.V.)

Major Wm. Pauding, 18th Inf., will proceed to Manila, P.I., First Reserve Hospital, for treatment of his eyes, and return to his station, Cebu, Cebu. (Aug. 29, D.V.)

Upon the abandonment of the station at Catbalogan, Samar, Contract Surg. F. C. Griffis will report at Camp Connell, Samar, for duty; Contract Surg. F. W. Richardson, now on duty at Catubig, Samar, to Camp Downes, Ormoc, Leyte, for duty. (Aug. 31, D.V.)

First Lieut. Horace D. Bloomberg, asst. surg., is assigned to the base hospital, Iloilo, P.I., for temporary duty until further orders. (Sept. 7, D.V.)

Upon the abandonment of the sub-station at Catbalogan, Samar, Sergt. First-Class Francis M. Flits, H.C., will proceed to Iloilo, P.I. (Sept. 7, D.V.)

FORT RILEY MANEUVERS.

Fort Riley, Kas., Oct. 25, 1903.

Last Sunday witnessed the arrival of all the militia from the States designated to send troops to the maneuvers, although it was well into the night before all had been detrained and camp established, the Missouri troops being the last to arrive. Sunday was generally spent in quiet by the Regulars, a large number of visiting the athletic park in the afternoon to witness the baseball contests for the Department championship flag. Forts Niobrara and Sill played at one o'clock, the former winning out by a comfortable margin, 11-5. At three o'clock, Forts Riley and Robinson crossed bats, the latter going down to defeat to the tune of 11-2. The troops were there in large numbers although the distance to the park from the camp is a good two miles. The winning teams will play Forts Reno and Leavenworth to-day for the championship.

Monday's problem, consisted of advance and rear guard actions and was participated in by the Regular troops only, in order that the militia might have ample opportunity to properly establish themselves in camp and secure some rest after their journeys by rail. Col. Jacob Kline, 21st Inf., commanded the Brown army, which was supposed to be operating in the district to the southwest of Fort Riley, while Col. Joseph W. Duncan, 6th Inf., commanded the Blue forces, with Fort Riley as their base of action. The troops were evenly divided between the two commanders, each having a battery of Artillery.

Although the start from camp was made at an early

hour, it was considerably after ten o'clock before the opposing forces came in contact. The advance guard of Colonel Duncan's army, consisting of a battalion of the 12th infantry, struck the Brown Cavalry about six miles from Fort Riley, and the engagement immediately developed into a hotly contested affair, both sides rapidly reinforced their advance, and the fight increased in intensity. Col. McClelland remarked that "if this was the real thing, it would be about as good as this number of men could make it. It would be hot enough for the most fastidious."

Colonel Duncan steadily pressed his way forward, however, until shortly after noon, when the recall sounded and the advance guard problem was brought to a close. The combatants were given an hour's rest, during which lunch was eaten. It was about two o'clock when Colonel Duncan commenced his return march for camp, which was the rear guard portion of the day's program.

Colonel Kingsbury, in command of the Brown Cavalry, immediately commenced a very decided progressive policy. The last battalion of the rear guard of Colonel Duncan's troops was composed of companies of the 6th Infantry, in command of Capt. W. K. Jones, and although the Brown Cavalry pressed the attack, he handled his men with great skill and finally succeeded in repelling the Brown's vigorous attack. Colonel Kingsbury also handled the 8th Cavalry with no mean skill. They appeared in neighboring ravines, now here and now there, and the retreating "doughboys" were on several occasions pushed to the last ditch to meet their change of position. On one occasion Colonel Kingsbury succeeded in getting his men across the line of retreat, but he was unable to hold his advantage, a rear guard of Infantry proving too strong for him. Colonel Duncan was advised of the peril of his rear guard and immediately returned with additional Infantry to hold the Brown's in check, but they had already won their own fight. This proved the liveliest part of the day's game, with an ultimate advantage for the retreating troops, for all of the Brown Cavalry that pressed upon the rear were ruled out by the umpires. The blues continued their march to the camp.

On Tuesday morning the troops were engaged in brigade drill, the militia participating. In the afternoon all were engaged in the construction of intrenchments that will be used in the attack and defense of a position this week. The trenches were uncompleted, however, at nightfall, the remainder of the work holding over until the afternoon of the following day. The Artillery also was engaged in digging gun pits. In connection with the Artillery mobilized here, a few words in connection with the two Kansas batteries would not be amiss. They are brigaded with the divisional Artillery, and perform the same duties. As far as equipment is concerned they are greatly lacking, which is not the fault of the State. Each battery has but two guns. The officers and men have been divided among the batteries for practical instruction, accompanying them on drill, bivouac and during the day's problems. All are enthusiastic in their praise of the system which was inaugurated by Major W. H. Coffin, commanding the Divisional Artillery. In the evening Colonel Wagner lectured to all officers in the large assembly tent at headquarters.

"Turnout by regiments" was the order of the day for Wednesday, with the State troops opposing the Regulars. The State troops occupied a defensive position on the high ground to the north of the camp, the line forming a semi-circle, with the right resting on the bluffs north of Ogden flats, and the left on the bluffs overlooking the Republican river. To each State regiment was assigned a platoon of Artillery. Iowa held the right of the line, with Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Nebraska in the order named. The attacking force represented the advance of an invading army. The State troops were handled with remarkable skill, when the experience of the officers is considered, and with their strong defensive positions generally held their own. The Kansas brigade did not fare so well, the dismounted troops of the 8th Cavalry breaking through their center. General Hughes brought up the Artillery was sent out into the open to draw the fire of the entrenched troops, and the two guns of the 7th Field Battery. The ruse succeeded although the damage inflicted on the Cavalry in actual warfare must have been heavy. Meanwhile a body of Cavalry appeared on the Nebraska's center on an elevated position, and immediately poured in a heavy fire upon the defenders. The attack was also pushed with great spirit, the Cavalry, which were dismounted, coming forward with a rush under the heavy fire from the hastily constructed trenches of the Cornhuskers. In actual warfare the situation would have meant a clean sweep of the trenches by the Cavalry or a desperate hand to hand conflict. At this point the umpires called a halt, to avoid possible contact. The afternoon was well advanced before the troops reached their respective camps. Lieutenant General Young, Chief of Staff, accompanied by Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, 8th Cav., arrived in the afternoon, and was received at the depot by General Bates and his staff, with a squadron of the 4th Cavalry as escort. A salute of fifteen guns was fired as the General descended from the train. No sooner had he donned his uniform and emerged from his tent, than a camera was leveled at him, and he was requested to pose for his photograph which he did very obligingly.

Thursday's problem, No. 5 on the schedule, was the deployment of the entire division. At 7:30 sharp the four brigades left camp under the command of Brigadier General Grant. It was supposed to be marching from Ogden to Milford, via Pawnee flats, and when the head of the column had reached One Mile creek on the Ogden road, the commanding general was made aware that the enemy in superior force was advancing against him from the direction of Vinton post office. In accordance with this plan the division was deployed in a position covering Fort Riley, with the right of the line resting on Sheridan's bluffs near the Kaw, and the left on Dixon's ranch. The entire front covered a stretch of over two miles. After the lines had been inspected by General Bates, the troops were dismissed. In the afternoon Gen. Ian Hamilton, Quartermaster General, British army, arrived at the camp and was received with honors due his rank. He left on Friday afternoon for the east.

Friday's problem, "Contact of opposing force", proved the real thing from start to finish. Brigadier General Barry in command of the Brown forces, known as an advance division, left camp on the afternoon of the preceding day, and went into camp near Eckerson's ranch on the Keats and Ogden road, about seven miles northeast of Camp Sanger. It was assumed that he had learned that the enemy was encamped in the vicinity of Camp Sanger. According to the problem it was presumed that the Blue army with headquarters at Emporia was advancing from the south, and had an advance detachment on Pawnee flats near Ogden. It was to move north to oppose the advance of the Brown army, a division of which was assumed to be located in the vicinity of Garrisons, Kas. General Bell was in command of the Blue army composed of the 2d and 3d Field Batteries and two companies of the Engineers, with Signal and Hospital Corps detachments. General Bell was supposed to have received an order from Emporia to make a reconnaissance in force toward Garrison, via Keats post office, to gain information in regard to the enemy reported to be in that vicinity, about 12,000 strong. General Bell's line of march was by way of Ogden and School House No. 73. It was 10:30 when General Barry opened his sealed orders, which informed him that the

Blue army had already formed for the advance on the Keats road. The Browns were composed of the 1st and 4th Brigades, the 8th and 10th Cavalry, the 6th and 19th Field Batteries, one company of Engineers and the usual detachments from the Signal and Hospital Corps. General Bell was on the alert, for no sooner had the Browns deployed and commenced to advance than they were in it hot and heavy. Colonel Duncan and the 6th Infantry, on the high hills to the north and east of School House No. 73, had the Browns led into a trap before they were aware of the Blue's presence, and after a few minutes of futile fighting they were rolled back and back. Two troops of the 10th Cavalry were quickly put out of action by Colonel Duncan, who then swung in upon the rear of the column and captured a portion of the Brown's wagon train. General Barry's turn was coming, however.

in a heavy fire on the Blues a squadron of the 10th Cavalry, under Capt. C. P. Johnson, made their way, undiscovered, up a deep ravine, close to General Bell's headquarters, where Captain Johnson saw the commanding general of the Blues, with his entire staff, but a short distance away. Seizing the opportunity, he ordered a charge with the view of making General Bell a prisoner and capturing the 20th Battery, located on an eminence. It was a bold, dashing stroke, which in actual hostilities would have meant undying glory for all concerned and deep humiliation, had it succeeded, for the defenders. Right on to the battery they charged, and in an instant it was a melee. Officers and men stood their ground, and for a few minutes it was sabre and pistol. General Bell immediately ordered up the 25th Infantry in reserve, who charged with the bayonet, recapturing the battery, and then coming down on the far side of the crest, they carried at the point of the bayonet the position occupied by the Brown Infantry and the 18th Battery, which was just coming into action. It was all of a spectacular nature and was thrilling to witness. While this movement was taking place, the 5th Iowa came forward on a ridge parallel to that along which the 25th had moved, and became hotly engaged with the supports of the battery that had been taken by the colored troops. As they charged down the hill they were met by a counter attack which General Barry was sending in against the Blue's center. Iowa was overmatched, and although Missouri and Nebraska sent up aid by orders of General Bell, the Brown's continued to advance steadily, pouring in a heavy fire all the while. It was then that the recall was sounded. The Browns also lost the 6th Battery on their right center, which was surrounded by Infantry before it had come into action. The principal fighting was confined to the center of both lines and the right of the Blues and the left of the Browns. General Hamilton and General Young were both interested spectators.

On Saturday the entire division was reviewed on the Smoky Hill flats, with General Grant in command. General Bates took the review with General Young and General Hamilton on his right and left respectively. The scene was a grand one, with thousands of spectators who reached the ground in all manner of vehicles and by foot. The marching of the troops, company front, was excellent throughout, and as they swung by the reviewing officers to the music of the many bands, the effect was a most thrilling one. The column, eleven thousand strong, was about one hour in passing. At ten o'clock, General Bates accompanied by General Hamilton, rode the lines.

To-day, the ball teams of Forts Niobrara and Robinson play the teams representing Forts Leavenworth and Riley for the championship flag. The polo teams of Fort Robinson and Riley will also meet on the athletic field. This morning the football teams of Forts Riley and Leavenworth met on the gridiron in the Cavalry post in a battle royal. The Leavenworth team was much the heavier, but the lighter team from Riley was the aggressor throughout, winning by two points; a touchback. They were within seven yards of Leavenworth's goal, but lost the ball on downs. Riley's goal was never in danger.

Typhoid fever has broken out in the 6th Battery and that organization has been moved into the post. There are nine cases so far. Drinking water found on farms in private lands is the cause, when the battery has been on blouvac. The infection is not serious, however, the cases being of a light nature. A race war has developed between the colored troops and the Texas militia, which has brought about several personal encounters. The Texans forbid the colored troops passing through their camp, which started the trouble.

On Saturday evening several of the officers and ladies of the Fort Riley garrison gave an entertainment in the post theater for the benefit of the widows and orphans of officers and soldiers. Major and Mrs. Coffin were prime movers in the affair, and they are being showered with congratulations on the unqualified success of the entertainment from every point of view. Nearly five hundred officers, their families and friends were present, as well as the visiting attachés, whose brilliant uniform color to the scene. The stage settings were perfect throughout, while the different scenes from well known dramatic productions were pronounced superior to any amateur presentation ever witnessed by those present. Mrs. Walter Short, in a scene in "Cleopatra," won continued applause, while Mrs. Coffin as Marguerite in "Faust" rendered the jewel song, in a manner that brought forth tremendous applause. Her execution was perfect, her method equally so. Several officers and ladies rendered "Tell me Pretty Maiden" from Floradora in a killing manner, and were compelled to answer curtain calls. A two-act farce entitled a "Box of Monkeys" made a hit. Captain Brooks, Mrs. McNeil and Mrs. Mueller were exceptionally good in their parts, and Mrs. Gatchell and Lieutenant Frankenberger also scored hits.

DEPOT OF RECRUITS AND CASUALS.

Fort McDowell, Angel Island, Cal., Oct. 19, 1903. The old Discharge Camp of Angel Island is now a thing of the past, but out of its ruins has developed the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, giving the island more importance and interest in the Department. The removal of the depot from the Presidio was only one of the many and important changes made by General MacArthur since assuming command of the Department of California.

The General paid a visit some time since, and made a critical and thorough inspection of the then Discharge Camp, and in the main looking into the comforts of the short-term men and the officers who are compelled to remain here to facilitate the proper working of its administrative part. His quick and remarkable intuition soon discovered the needs of the camp, and in consequence it has not only been changed in name, but much needed improvements have been hurried to completion. Colonel Markley, to whose command the entire island has devolved, has given much time and painstaking care to improvements. He has planned and re-planned so as to get the most benefit from the limited appropriation which in justice to all concerned should have been doubled in amount.

New quarters for officers and men are imperative. One little shed-like building, one story high, ten feet wide, and about thirty feet long, shelters four officers of the 13th Infantry, while some of the married officers are equally cramped for room. Under the supervision of Captain Lindsay, Q.M., 13th Inf., we are assured that we will receive the extreme buying power of every cent appropriated.

Dame Rumor has it that two new sets of captains' quarters are to be built, and one set for a field officer

as well as a fine building for the executive officer, this last to be placed near the location of the present band stand, while the officers' new quarters are to be built on a line with the present guard house near to the wreck of the old bakery, burned down some months ago. It is understood that the restaurant now run by Mr. Leach is to be turned over to the canteen officer as his building, and the entire building is to be replanned into a first-class canteen, having a billiard room, lunch counter, officers' room, with reading room for the men, as well as a room devoted to music and dancing. The portabouse, formerly occupied as quarters by Lieutenant Knowles is to be utilized as an officers' house, while the small three-roomed house, formerly used by the old ordnance sergeant is now in possession of Captain Fry, of the 13th, and a quaint cozy, comfortable little home has he made of it, with his bachelor furniture. The surgeon's quarters are to have some improvements, such as bath and other modern conveniences, making it more habitable.

The most important improvements are those made for the benefit of the soldiers of the 13th as well as the casuals and recruits. Heretofore, many of these returned soldiers, serving three and four years in the tropical climate of the Philippines were dumped down on the Discharge Camp, and compelled to sleep in tents amidst the fog and colder sea breezes of the Pacific Ocean. General MacArthur realized the danger of this sudden transition, and with Colonel Markley at once took steps to have it rectified, with the above good results.

Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, formerly 7th Infantry, is now the immediate depot commander, and he has been trying, by every means in his power, to make it more pleasant for the officers and their families, for which thoughtfulness we are more than grateful. One of his first innovations was to secure a noon boat on Saturdays, and another appreciated privilege was the authority to purchase the meat through the commissary, in consequence getting it cheaper, and what is more important, having it in a much fresher condition.

Captain Kerwin, of the 13th, commanding Company K, has arrived with his family consisting of wife, one son and a wee lassie, Margarett, occupying the quarters formerly used by Captain Fassett, also of the 13th, who with his mother and sisters have taken Captain Kerwin's quarters at Fort Mason. Mrs. Fassett and her accomplished daughter will be much missed, but our loss is Mason's gain. Miss Fassett's charming manner and whole-souled hospitality has endeared her to all who have been so fortunate as to be counted among her friends.

The arrival of Mrs. Woodbury, wife of Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, has been welcomed by the ladies of Fort McDowell, and by her gracious and charming manner she has already crept into the hearts of those who have made her acquaintance.

Lieutenant Hanigan, of the 5th Inf., the Irish "Sergeant Cassidy" in Israel Putnam's book "Daniel Everett, Volunteer-Regular" is on duty here, awaiting the arrival of his regiment en route to Plattburg Barracks. He is still the same bright smart "Cassidy," and his humor and quaint common sense witticisms are the joy of the camp. Capt. J. O'Connell, 25th Inf., is another Irish gentleman, bright, cultured, and an able bacteriologist. The Captain at one time studied medicine and surgery, but having to leave his station before finishing his course, did not graduate.

Capt. Fred W. Fugger, 13th Inf., will soon take station at Benicia Barracks, leaving here about Nov. 1. Mrs. Fugger and her two boys have preceded him, and are now safely quartered at the Barracks. Capt. H. V. Evans, 13th Inf., Co. L, will reach here about Nov. 1, exchanging stations with Company D, Captain Fugger. Lieutenant Andrews, of Co. K, 13th Inf., has reported for duty at the depot. Mrs. Andrews will, for the present, remain in quarters at Fort Mason, the Lieutenant's former station.

Capt. J. F. Kulp, asst. surg., and in command of the School of Instruction No. 2, will soon take a well merited leave. Captain Kulp is a busy conscientious painstaking officer, and the good wishes of his friends will follow him on his journey after rest and recreation. Captain Abernethy, Art. Corps, has reported at Fort McDowell and assumed command of the Artillery force at that post. Colonel Morris, the new chief of Artillery, lately stationed at the Presidio, with his adjutant inspected Captain Abernethy's fortifications yesterday. The Captain and his newly-wedded better half have taken the quarters formerly occupied by Dr. Lyster, and are cozily and nicely fixed.

Lieutenant Bowman, 13th Inf., lately married, has reported and he and his wife are quartered at Fort McDowell. Mrs. Markley, wife of our commandant, and Mrs. Marshall, wife of dental, examining and supervising surgeon, have started on a protracted visit to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, after which they will visit friends in Philadelphia and other Eastern cities. Captain Folwell, 17th Inf., lately stationed in Cuba, has reported here for duty until the next transport leaves for the Philippines, when he will start en route to join his regiment.

Mrs. Lindsay, wife of the regimental quartermaster, entertained the Ladies' Card Club, at her quarters at Fort McDowell last Tuesday. A good time was enjoyed by all, while the guests did justice to the elegant refreshments.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Oct. 24, 1903.

All is bustle and stir once more at this post, as the return of the 3d Regiment has banished the quiet and inactivity of the post for weeks. The soldiers were very tired and glad to get back again, and they were welcomed most cordially. Many verbal bouquets were tossed in their direction while at West Point, Ky., on their appearance and the way in which they conducted themselves. Being well behaved at home, their conduct abroad was, of course, assured. It is said that they were the best drilled regiment at Camp Young, maintaining the reputation they already have in that respect.

Much praise is given to Chaplain Nave, 3d Inf., not only by the men of his regiment, but by all the regiments present, for providing a large tent for purposes of recreation. This tent, which would hold many hundred men, was the only one of its kind at the camp, and was used by the Regulars and militia. Writing material was provided for all, and at times the tent was half filled with men writing and reading. Two stereopticon lectures were given in the tent on the Civil War. On Sundays divine services were held in the tent, and largely attended.

The 3d Infantry will hold its monthly field day the latter part of the month. Lieut. A. G. Hutchinson is the officer in charge.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. E. Smith and guest, Miss Beyerstedt, left Oct. 19 for Chicago, Ill. Lieutenant Smith having been granted one month's leave.

The 3d Infantry band will resume their Monday, Wednesday and Friday concerts, to be held in the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, instead of in the evening, as heretofore. The cool weather necessitated the change. The drills which the 3d Infantry engaged in, previous to the encampment at West Point, Ky., will be resumed Oct. 20.

Civile Pensol, the young Filipino whom Captain Nichols brought with him from the Philippines, was sentenced to the Reform School at Lancaster, Ohio, as he became unmanageable, and was arrested.

Capt. and Mrs. Maury Nichols have issued invitations for a reception and dance at their home, Nov. 2, in honor of Col. and Mrs. Haskell.

Co. C, 3d Inf., now at West Point, Ky., will not return

to this post until they have completed the work of cleaning the camp grounds there. This work will require, at least, one month to properly shape up the work.

Major Nat P. Phister and family have given up their beautiful home in Tower place, which will be occupied by General Page and family. The friends of Major Phister and family will miss them greatly. Miss Katharine Phister, youngest daughter of Major and Mrs. Phister, will remain at school at Bartholomew-Ely in Cincinnati until her graduation is accomplished.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Oct. 27, 1903.

The event of the week was the Yale-West Point football game, which was played on last Saturday afternoon before 7,000 spectators, more than twice the number present at the Harvard contest on the previous Saturday. It was a bitterly cold afternoon, the wind blowing a gale from the north. The cadets forming a patch of grey in the center of the east side of the field, gave encouragement to the home eleven with shout and song. As soon after inspection as possible the game was called. The teams lined up as follows:

West Point	Yale
Hammond	Rafferty
Doe	Bissell
Mettler (Jenkins)	Batthead
Tipton	Con.
Thompson	Roreback
Graves (Shute)	R.G.
Gillespie	Hogan
Hackett	Shevlin (Neal)
Prince	Rockwell (Soper)
Farnsworth (Capt.)	Owsley (Mitchell)
Torney	Metcalfe
	Bowman (Farmer)

Score, Yale 17, West Point 5. Umpire, Mr. J. Minde University of Pennsylvania; referee, Mr. P. C. McCracken, University of Pennsylvania; linesman, Mr. Whitney. Touchdowns, 2, Owsley, Metcalfe (Yale); goals from touchdown after fair catch, 1, Doe (West Point) 1, Mitchell (Yale). Goals from placement after fair catch, 1, Doe (West Point) 1, Mitchell (Yale). Time of game, 1st half, 25 minutes; 2d half, 18 minutes.

During the early part of each half the cadets outplayed the Yale team. West Point was sadly handicapped by the absence of her strong guard, and although the substitutes at guard and tackle did their utmost, Yale was not slow in discovering this weak spot in her adversary's defense, and in taking the utmost advantage of it. It was a fast game. There was no off-side play, no holding in the line on either side, and West Point was not held for down once during the entire game. By a coincidence both teams suffered a like penalty for a like fault, and in both cases the other side scored in consequence. Twice in the first half and twice in the second half the ball went to West Point on downs, checking Yale's advance. Graves at right tackle was one of West Point's star players, preventing a touchdown by Metcalfe in the first half, and in the second. Doing good work in Farnsworth's place at half back, Prince punted for West Point; Bowman in the first, Farmer in the second half for Yale. Not one punt was blocked and all were good for more than 25 yards. Hackett, who usually plays half back, did good work for West Point at quarter.

The first score of the game was secured as follows: The ball was on Yale's 5-yard line, Bowman punted, Hackett caught on the 30-yard line. For interfering with a fair catch Yale lost 15 yards. West Point had a place kick for goal which was made by Prince. In the second half, after a touchdown and goal, Yale secured a goal from placement under similar circumstances. Rockwell while attempting a fair catch was interfered with and West Point lost 15 yards. Mitchell kicked a place goal increasing the score to 11-5 in Yale's favor. Metcalfe pierced the left guard for the last touchdown of the game; Mitchell kicking the goal. Last year West Point tied Yale with a score of 6-6, and a tied score was the result of the game in 1901.

On Saturday of the present week the University of Vermont will try conclusions with the home team. Scores of games played this season at West Point: Colgate, 6-0; Tufts 6, West Point 17; Dickinson 0, West Point 12; Harvard 5, West Point 0; Yale 17, West Point 5. Games played elsewhere on Oct. 24: Harvard 29 Brown 0; Columbia 18, Pennsylvania 6; Indiana 12, Swarthmore 6; Cornell 41, Western Reserve University 0; Williams 17, Syracuse 5; Lehigh 7, Villa Nova 0; Amherst 16, Trinity 0; Georgetown 33, North Carolina 0; Holy Cross 6, Tufts 5; Seton Hall 5, Manhattan 2; Lafayette 6, Annapolis 3.

The Officers' Dancing Class held in Culum on Friday evening was well attended, and the cadet hop on the following evening, which lasted until eleven o'clock, was a large affair. A few among the visitors attracted to the post by the game and the dance were the following: Gen. and Mrs. Irving Hale, Capt. Alexander R. Piper, Capt. and Mrs. Eugene Griffin, Mrs. Q. O'M. Gilmore, Miss Margaret Gillmore, Capt. and Mrs. Charles Wilcox, Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, Miss Hoyt, Miss J. T. Thompson, Mr. Morton McMichael, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Hoyt.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Oct. 28, 1903.

With the departure of the class of '03, and the arrival of the incoming class, the post has been the scene of great activity during the past three weeks. Capt. T. W. Winston was the last to leave, he and Mrs. Winston departing for their new station, Fort H. G. Wright, last Saturday.

The new arrivals are Capts. George F. Barney, William E. Ellis, Frank G. Mauldin, Daniel W. Ketcham, Rogers F. Gardner, Joseph L. Knowlton, Harry F. Jackson, Lloyd England, Percy M. Kessler and George T. Patterson. These officers constitute the new class. Mrs. Ketcham, Mrs. Gardner and Mrs. Jackson have also arrived, and Mrs. Knowlton and Mrs. Kessler are expected soon. Capt. W. M. Cruikshank, who has been on a month's leave, will return Saturday.

Contract Surg. John B. Jones reported for duty last week. Lieut. H. F. Pipes, Med. Dept., also reported on Tuesday, but found orders directing him to join this year's class at the Army Medical School, and left at once for Washington. Colonel Murray, commandant of the school, is at present in Boston as a member of a sub-committee of the Board of Engineers. Lieutenant Martindale has left for Fort Wadsworth.

Among those who saw the Yale game at West Point Saturday were Capt. and Mrs. Ruckman, Captains Barney, England, Patterson, Bishop, Miss Sadie Murray and Lieutenants Hasbrouck and Maybach.

The new electrical sergeants' class, twenty-five in number, has reported. This is the largest class ever sent to the school.

The new parade ground is about completed; work on the system of roads and granolithic walks for the post is progressing rapidly. Bids for the new administration buildings, and a large set of bachelor quarters were opened last week. Capt. G. H. McManus, who has charge of the reconstruction of the post, hopes to have the foundations laid before snow flies.

The post football team, with a large crowd of "rooters," visited Fort Slocum Saturday. Score 5 to 0, in favor of Totten. Games have been arranged with the teams at Fort Columbus and Fort Wadsworth.

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CANADA TO HAVE AN ARMY.

Sir Frederick W. Borden, the Canadian Minister of Militia and Defense, has outlined to the Dominion Parliament a scheme which, if placed in practical operation, seems likely to realize the Canadian dream of military aggrandizement. Briefly summarized, it provides for a permanent military establishment, with an enlisted force of 100,000 men fully armed and equipped, ready to take the field with complete auxiliaries including medical corps, army service corps, intelligence department and transport. It is intended that there shall be an enlisted force of 50,000 as a peace footing, half of which shall drill every year, and another 50,000 to be held as a reserve with the members of which the annual drill shall be optional, but they are to be supplied with rifles and ammunition and encouraged to make themselves proficient in the use of firearms by practice at home. The plans provide that all the officers and non-commissioned officers needed for the entire force of 100,000 shall be thoroughly trained and required to drill every year, and with that end in view it is proposed to institute a more thorough system of military instruction, with branch establishments throughout the Dominion. Provision is made for a great central camp containing about 30,000 acres where all officers, together with the regular force and contingents from every corps in the Dominion, may be assembled every year for instruction and maneuvers under conditions simulating as closely as possible those of actual war. In addition to this central camp, district camps are to be established at convenient points in the various provinces, where such of the reserves as desire to drill may assemble and where they will be assisted to perfect themselves in rifle practice. The plans provide for a large increase in the number of mounted men, particularly on the frontier of the Province of Ontario and in the Northwest, as well as for the development of a large artillery force. Sir Frederick Borden concluded his summary of the scheme with the remark that if properly supported by the Government, Canada, within five years, would have one of the best fighting militia organizations in the world.

With this rough outline of Sir Frederick's project at hand, it is worth while to inquire as to the resources which Canada has to draw upon for the proposed military establishment. To begin with, she has certainly the military spirit, which in itself is an asset of enormous value. But can she, with a population of about 6,000,000, organize and maintain an effective militia of 100,000? The United States, with a population of 76,000,000, has a total organized militia of about 115,000. Canada has at present about 40,000 organized militia inadequately armed; she has a field artillery of 1,600 and a garrison artillery of 2,200, all poorly equipped, and an engineer corps of 330. For educational purposes she has two royal schools of artillery, one school of cavalry, and five schools of infantry, besides an excellent military college, nearly all these institutions being under the direction of officers of the British army. There is also a school of signalling, while a factory for the manufacture of shells is in process of building and a general arsenal is contemplated. In these elements Canada has the basis for a symmetrical and efficient military establishment. To procure the personnel special efforts are making to arouse the interest of the young men of the Dominion, and great results in that direction have been accomplished through the organization of a Dominion rifle association, which already has more than 20,000 members representing all provinces. Ammunition is furnished free of cost to the members of the association, and the growth of interest in the movement is shown

by the fact that nearly 7,000,000 rounds have been issued this year as against about 2,000,000 rounds last year. In asking for an appropriation of \$1,300,000 to institute his project, Sir Frederick Borden explains that the cost of maintaining the Canadian militia has increased from thirty-two cents per capita of population in 1891 to sixty-eight cents per capita for the present year, but he contends that with a proper expenditure of \$1,300,000 for arms, ordnance, equipment and clothing the force can be increased from its present footing of 40,000 or 50,000 to 100,000 without any considerable increase in ordinary expenditure.

Undoubtedly our Canadian neighbors are tremendously in earnest in this enterprise, but will the scheme work? Can officers fit for command and men fit for the ranks be induced to give up their wage-earning vocations for two weeks or more every year in order to prepare themselves for military service? This is the crux of the whole undertaking. It has not been satisfactorily solved even here in the United States, where National Guard organizations have been treated with extreme liberality, and where we have just entered upon a new and extensive project of militia organization. A notably sane and conservative view of this side of the question appears in the editorial columns of the Ottawa Citizen, a journal of high character and great ability, which in the course of a leading article on Sir Frederick Borden's scheme thinks that the difficulty now experienced in getting even seventy-five per cent of the present officers in camp for two weeks shows how hard it will be to get a sufficient number of officers who can devote the necessary time to the militia. There is practically no leisure class in Canada, and those who count for so little in civil life that they are at leisure, are not the best element.

This project for a Canadian army is of immediate interest in view of the resentment aroused in Canada by the decree of the Alaska Boundary Commission, and expressed by two distinguished Canadian officials in terms which are of general interest. One of these officials, Sir Wilfred Laurier, Prime Minister of the Dominion Government, declared in the Canadian Parliament on Oct. 23 that the Alaska award proved that Canada should be vested with treaty-making powers, his plain implication being that if she had had them the recent Boundary Commission would either not have been created or that its decision would have been different. The other expression came from Sir Frederick Borden, Canadian Minister of Militia, who at a banquet in Montreal on the evening of Oct. 23 declared that if the Canadians see fit to spend money for military purposes or for other purposes of defense they should control the expenditure of the money themselves and not hand it over to the British War Office or the British Admiralty or anybody else. The unmistakable meaning of this statement is that Canada should do away with British commanders for her troops and organize a military establishment which shall be distinctly Canadian in officers as well as in its enlisted force. Taken together, the proposals of Sir Wilfred Laurier and Sir Frederick Borden mark the farthest advance of the Canadian sentiment of independence. They virtually demand that Canada shall be vested with the treaty-making power, which is one of the very highest attributes of national sovereignty—and which cannot be exercised without sovereignty—and that that power shall be supported by an independent military establishment organized on a Canadian model, commanded exclusively by Canadian officers and devoted solely to the Canadian defense. Naturally enough, these expressions are received in London in undisguised amazement. The St. James's Gazette regards Sir Wilfred's demand as "impossible so long as Canada is dependent for external defense upon the mother country," while the Globe ascribes it to "a momentary gush of unpatriotic impulse, which is calculated to cast a doubt upon his own loyalty to the British crown." We shall doubtless witness a considerable subsidence of the anger which the boundary award has provoked throughout Canada; in fact, the sober second thought is already beginning to assert itself, and our Canadian neighbors may be expected to reconcile themselves to the situation with a better grace than they have thus far displayed. But careful observers cannot escape the conviction that the Canadian sentiment of loyalty to the British crown has been seriously weakened and the Canadian longing for larger liberty of action correspondingly strengthened by the award of the Boundary Commission. Canada sincerely believes that she has been sacrificed by the mother country, and that belief, even if wholly unfounded, as it actually is, will be a source of lasting irritation to her own exaggerated sense of self-importance and of increasing friction between herself and the imperial Government. The development of her political purpose and policy therefore becomes a matter, not exactly of solicitude, but of direct and genuine interest to the United States, and her progress, whether it shall be toward the real independence to which she half-consciously aspires, or toward reconciliation and a closer federation with the empire, will be followed by her American neighbors with mingled sympathy and good will.

The Board on the Revision of the Infantry Drill Regulations hopes to be able to distribute to the Army by Nov. 1 a tentative revision of the regulations upon which reports will be asked. The board is making a most careful revision of the regulations and many important

changes have already been decided upon. The adoption of a new magazine rifle for the Army has caused some change in the regulations. Reports on the tentative revision to be sent out by the board will be requested to be made at the earliest practicable opportunity. It will probably be nearly a year, however, before the new regulations will be ready for distribution to the Army if they are finally approved.

WAS JAPAN UNFRIENDLY?

Whether Japan was friendly or unfriendly toward the United States during the Philippine insurrection is a question which is directly suggested by a despatch recently brought to light in the War Department. This despatch was sent from Manila under date of Dec. 28, 1900, by Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., then commanding the Division of the Philippines, and is as follows: "To Adjutant General, Washington: Many papers belonging to Trias (a prominent insurgent leader), secured recent capture, one of which contains Filipino account conference between Trias and Japanese Consul in remote part of Cavite Province, Oct. 11, this year. Paper carefully prepared, authenticated by Filipino secretary, measurably confirmed by other captured papers, most probably true. I accept it as such without any hesitation. Consul advised that Trias visit Japan to negotiate voluntary contribution of arms and concerning future of archipelago. Filipinos represented that concessions which they might be forced to make to Washington would be more agreeable if made to Japan, which as a nation of kindred blood would not be likely to assert superiority. Consul said Japan desired coaling stations, freedom to trade and build railways. That individual Japanese have assisted the insurgents has been suspected, but if official intervention and encouragement has transpired, a new and strong light is thrown on the situation—sufficient, perhaps, to account for defiant attitude of many leaders, especially the wavering policy of Trias, who, on several occasions, has apparently been on verge of surrender, and also explains unyielding character of resistance in Southern Luzon. In view of delicate international questions involved, shall act only under advice of Department. Papers by mail. MacArthur."

In response to this message Adjutant General Corbin cabled to General MacArthur asking the name of the Japanese official with whom the insurgents were said to have conferred, and the following reply was sent on Dec. 30: "Replying to your telegram of Dec. 29, Taiyo Hojo, Chancellor of the Imperial Japanese Consulate in this city, and in full charge of said Consulate in the absence of K. Mimashi, regular Consul, from April 16, 1900, until arrival of Goro Narita, Vice Consul, on Nov. 28, 1900. MacArthur."

When this correspondence took place the American military authorities in the Philippines were confronted with so many difficulties that an impression prevailed that the insurgents were receiving encouragement and assistance from some foreign country jealous of the presence of United States troops and influence in the Orient. It has never been known until now that the American commander suspected Japan of having aided the insurrection.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister at Washington, expresses great surprise at the contents of General MacArthur's despatch, and while not doubting that it was sent in perfect good faith, intimates that its publication at this time is part of a plan to show that Japan is not entitled to the sympathy or support of the United States in her controversy with Russia regarding Manchuria and Korea. "I cannot but think that General MacArthur was misinformed," says Minister Takahira, "but if, contrary to this belief, the Japanese official in question did really act as charged, he was not only guilty of a gross dereliction of duty, but of a wholly unauthorized departure from the friendly attitude invariably maintained by the Japanese Government and its officials since the inauguration of diplomatic relations with the United States. At the very time he was alleged to have been plotting with Trias, in October, 1900, Pekin had been relieved by the co-operation of the United States and Japan with the European powers, and the relations of the two countries were most cordial. Marquis Yamagata, a warm friend of the United States, was premier, and it is ridiculous to suppose that he or any one associated with him in the government would have sanctioned such a treacherous breach of friendship as that attributed to this petty official in Manila. I speak frankly because of the high source whence the report came. Doubtless my government for the same reason will deem the matter worthy of official investigation, not, be it distinctly understood, because it would consider it worth while to take notice of any statement of that kind regarding its own attitude, but because it will certainly desire to discover whether even the least responsible among its officials could have been guilty of such an egregious error."

An unofficial, but none the less interesting, contribution to the discussion following the decree of the Alaska Boundary Commission comes from Algernon E. Sartoris, an officer of Volunteers during the Spanish War, who is living temporarily in Coburg, Canada. Mr. Sartoris published a letter on Oct. 26 denying the Canadian allegation that the American members of the commission were not jurists of repute. He added that the United States Government was foolish to submit the boundary question to an international tribunal, that Canada lives

as a colonial power simply with the assent of the United States, which could at any time take possession of the country, and that it should have done so long ago. These expressions provoked so much local comment that Mr. Sartoris was asked for a further statement, which he cheerfully gave, saying in part: "I wrote that letter to the press and I have nothing to apologize for. I only regret that it was made to appear that I was still a member of the United States Army. I have resigned my commission. Of course, had I been an officer of the Army, such remarks would possibly have provoked a court-martial. I believe and have always been taught that Canada was by right a part of the United States, and would be some day, by force or favor. I still think so. It is a matter of history that General U. S. Grant, my grandfather, thought the same thing. When he was President Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, suggested to my grandfather that he order Great Britain to remove her flag from the American continent, as was done in the case of the French Empire. General Grant replied: 'That would mean war, and I want peace.' Continuing, Mr. Sartoris said: 'But that merely illustrates that I have been raised in that atmosphere. I believe it is the common opinion of the Americans that I share. Why, my uncle, Jesse Grant, son of the General, has studied the situation on the Pacific coast carefully, has been over much of the ground, and I heard him say that there should be no arbitration; that a few hundred American troops should be thrown in there to hold the country by force, if necessary.'

Compulsory military service, satisfactory as it has been to those nations that have adopted it, still has certain drawbacks that cannot be concealed. In Germany, for example, where the system has been in vogue for forty years, it appears that more than ten thousand young men who, under the law, should have presented themselves for enlistment this year, have failed to do so, and have therefore been legally declared to be in contumacy. This is about twice the annual average number of eligibles who ignore their obligation of military service, and the increase is ascribed to various causes. One theory is that the frequent reports recently published describing the ill treatment of enlisted men in the German army by officers and non-commissioned officers have so terrified thousands of young Germans that they are willing to risk the possible future penalties of desertion rather than enter the service under conditions which may expose them to immediate hardship. It is believed in Berlin that a large proportion of those condemned this year as contumacious have already left the empire for foreign countries, which, if correct, simply means that the sources of supply for the German army have suffered a serious loss. On the subject of cruelty in the Army, the Vorwärts of Berlin states that so far during the year one hundred and fifty-nine sentences have been passed on German officers and non-commissioned officers for ill-treating private soldiers, the punishments inflicted in these cases amounting to a total of fifty years and nine months of imprisonment. The Berlin Tageblatt cites in contrast to this the case of three enlisted men of the Second Baden Grenadier Regiment, who, on conviction by a court-martial at Heidelberg, were recently sentenced to ten, six and four years imprisonment respectively and to dismissal from the army for having, when off duty, insulted a sergeant who had made him self unpopular.

The State Department has received a cable message from U.S. Minister Hardy, at Madrid, to the effect that the Spanish Government will send a war vessel to New Orleans in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition next year. This action on the part of the Spanish Government is viewed with much pleasure by President Roosevelt and is held to be the harbinger of more friendly relations between the two nations. No date has been set as to when the vessel will arrive, nor has the length of her stay at New Orleans been definitely decided upon, but it is safe to say that the instructions to be issued for the government of the visitor will cover the ground completely, the Spaniards being noted for their skill in conducting official and social functions with punctilious regard for the proprieties due the occasion. It is probable that the Crescent City will make the stay of the Dons one of the memories of their lives. The ship to be sent has not yet been designated.

Brig. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U.S.A., retired, is highly impressed with the educational value of the recent Army maneuvers, and is quoted by the Washington Evening Star as saying: "These maneuvers are of incalculable benefit. I witnessed much of the work at West Point, and I am confident every soldier and officer in the Army was benefited. Many things that are necessary in actual warfare are being attempted now in these experiments, and when one side or another fails the failure shows what may be expected next time. In other words, to learn why you have failed or succeeded in a thing is just as important in warfare as in anything else."

Over \$100,000 has been expended on the new post at Fort Lincoln, North Dakota, which is situated two miles south of the city of Bismarck. When the sixty buildings are completed comprising this post it is expected that expenditures aggregating over \$1,500,000 will have been made and one of the finest, if not the finest, military post in the whole northwest will have been built.

REPORT OF ADMIRAL BOWLES.

Coming almost simultaneously with the announcement of his resignation from the Service, the annual report of Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, is a document of exceptional interest which forcibly attests the thoroughness and breadth of his administrative methods. As a survey of the material strength of the Navy and as a summary of the results accomplished under the construction policy which he has done so much to establish, this report is at once comprehensive, lucid and encouraging. It shows at a glance that the vessels of the United States Navy number in all 320. Of these, including vessels under repair, 252 are fit for service, 45 are under construction or authorized, and 23 are unfit for sea service. During the year the Navy lost two vessels, the tug *Leyden* by being wrecked, and the gunboat *Monocacy*, which was condemned and has since been sold.

Admiral Bowles finds that while the rate of progress on vessels now under construction is somewhat encouraging, the progress made during the fiscal year under review was, as a whole, very unsatisfactory. This is particularly true of the five battleships of the Virginia class, contracted for in February, 1901, to be completed in three years. In July, 1902, these vessels were about a year behind their contract dates, and on June 30, 1903, they were still further behind, their progress being only half as rapid as would be required to comply with contract stipulations. The delays in warship construction are attributed by Admiral Bowles to one or more of the following general causes: Inadequate plans; changes in the disposition of armor or armament, or in the details of the designs after the award of the contract; delays in the delivery of armor and ordnance; delays due to Government inspection; delays due to slowness of delivery of steel and other structural materials by sub-contractors; delays due to inadequate facilities or insufficient ability in the contractors' technical staff; delays due to an inadequate supply of skilled workmen. Discussing these various causes in the order named, Admiral Bowles concludes that the most serious causes of delay are the changes in the disposition of armor or armament, slowness of delivery of armor and ordnance and the tardy deliveries of steel and other structural materials by sub-contractors and an insufficient supply of skilled workmen. He points out, however, that notwithstanding all the difficulties and the state of the art in this country, the period actually occupied from the time orders are given to build a vessel until the time that ship is ready for commission in actual service compares not unfavorably with the best results obtained in foreign countries, namely, England and Germany. The greater apparent speed of ship construction in England is due to the fact that time is usually reckoned from the time the keel is laid until delivery of a contract-built ship. Such vessels are delivered in a very incomplete condition, and are afterwards subjected to their trials and supplied with their guns and mountings and a large amount of their equipment at the Government dock yards. The actual time from the date of contract to the date of first commissioning of the English battleship *Russell* is four years and one month, and that is the time which should be compared with the period of construction usually given for our vessels, which averages for the ten battleships already completed four years and eight months. In the German navy the battleship *Wittelsbach*, the keel of which was laid Sept. 30, 1899, and which was probably ordered several months previous to that date, has not yet been placed in service.

Admiral Bowles emphasizes the point that, partly because of the desire of the Government for the early delivery of warships and partly because of our limited experience in building vessels of the larger types, we have fixed upon an inadequate contract period for their completion. Thus, the earliest battleships of the Indiana class had the contract time for completion fixed at thirty-six months, which was followed for all the battleships and larger cruisers up to 1898, when the desire for rapid construction, following the Spanish-American War, led to the cutting down of the contract time for the Maine class to thirty-two months; notwithstanding the fact that no battleship for the Government had been completed within a period of less than four years from the date of the contract. In the case of the Maine, the only vessel of the class yet completed, the elapsed time from date of contract to date of commissioning is four years and three months. The Admiral believes that the contract period should be adequate for construction, and therefore should be such as to enable the Government to impose the penalties called for by the contract in case of delay by the contractors, provided it had itself fulfilled the requirements as to delivery of armor and ordnance necessary to complete the work. The policy of offering a bonus for completion at an earlier date than the time called for by contract would be not unlikely to involve the Government in suits for the payment of such bonuses without the vessel being hastened in delivery in case there should be any delay on the part of the Government or failure to deliver at an early date the armor, ordnance, and other things which the Government has to furnish in order to complete the contract.

Referring to the urgent need of additional facilities for docking, Admiral Bowles states that the work of the Bureau is still embarrassed by lack of sufficient dry docks of capacity suited to the dimensions of battleships and first class armored cruisers. On the Atlantic coast there is but one dry dock (that numbered 3 at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.), which is of sufficient size to take all the vessels at their regular cruising draft. Dry dock No. 2 at that yard takes the majority of battleships now afloat. This condition of affairs makes it impossible to efficiently distribute the docking and current repairs of the fleet among the different navy yards so as to carry on the work expeditiously and economically. It must be expected that, as has recently happened, repairs of considerable duration must be carried on with the vessel in dry dock, and under these conditions circumstances might easily arise where the present lack of docks would seriously embarrass the efficiency of the fleet. The Bureau is of the opinion that the completion of the dry docks now building at the various navy yards is a matter of great urgency.

During the year under review the Bureau inspected 250,720.754 pounds of ship steel, of which 13.6 were rejected, surveyed and authorized repairs on 89 vessels, and conducted experiments with about 150 ship models in the experimental basin. The experimental model basin has now become indispensable to the Bureau in connection with work upon new designs, particularly those involving novel features. The final forms for the 1,000-ton gunboats and the 13,000-ton battleships authorized during the last session of Congress were adopted only after a number of experiments with the

view of obtaining the most desirable form in each case. The results in the case of the 13,000-ton battleships illustrate clearly the value of the experimental model basin. As the result of a succession of experiments with the final form adopted for these vessels a speed of 17 knots can be confidently anticipated with but 10,000 indicated horsepower. There are five completed battleships in the Navy of 11,500-ton displacement and but seven feet shorter than the Idaho, or 13,000-ton class, which averaged on trial almost exactly 17 knots with 12,000 indicated horsepower. The new ships, although of 1,500 tons, or 13 per cent. greater displacement, will attain this speed with 2,000, or 16 2/3 per cent. less horsepower, and if they reach on trial the same efficiency of propulsion as obtained by the best of the 11,500-ton ships will appreciably exceed the 17-knot speed. Admiral Bowles's estimates of the appropriation required for his Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, amount to \$23,826,800, as against \$15,025,632 for the current fiscal year.

SURGEON GENERAL OF THE NAVY.

The annual report of Rear Admiral P. M. Rixey, Surgeon General U.S.N., omits the usual statistics of disease and death in the Navy, except so far as they are given in connection with a statement of the work of different hospitals. The report embraces a statement of the condition of the naval hospital fund, reasons for the increased estimates, matters relating to the personnel of the Medical Corps and to the hospitals, recommendations as to hospital ships, recommendations for a sanitarium for the treatment of tuberculosis, report on surgical operative work, hospital facilities for the Naval Academy, report on Navy pensions, recommendations as to the grade of pharmacist, dentist, and women nurses, report on recruiting and receiving ships, recommendations as to Medical Corps' representation on the General Board and at meetings of medical associations, also estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, the statistical report for the year, and, finally, reports of special sanitary, medical, and surgical interest.

The increased estimates are explained by the necessity of providing for an enlarged Navy. They are: for Medical Department, \$225,000; Naval hospital fund, \$40,000; repairs, \$45,000; Norfolk hospital, \$20,000; salaries, \$15,673.28.

There is the unprecedented number of eleven vacancies in the corps. Four acting assistant surgeons have passed examinations to fill vacancies, and others of them are expected to succeed. It is recommended that the medical inspectors be increased by ten members. There is much dissatisfaction with the present titles, and it is recommended that they be changed to surgeon admiral, surgeon captain, surgeon commander, surgeon lieutenant and surgeon lieutenant (junior grade).

Gratifying results have been obtained at the Navy Medical School, and the wisdom of establishing it at Washington has been demonstrated. Its facilities will be largely increased when the new naval hospital is completed. The organization of the Naval Hospital Corps continues to give satisfaction. The members of the different classes at the school of instruction, with few exceptions have shown a commendable zeal in taking advantage of the opportunities afforded them by this school work, and the results as shown by the examinations and graduation exercises have been gratifying. It is recommended that the pay of hospital stewards, which is fixed by law, be increased to correspond with that of petty officers.

The Department's order of April 17, 1902, directing that plans for sick quarters of all vessels under construction and undergoing extensive repairs be submitted to this Bureau for review and recommendation, has resulted in many improvements.

Nearly all the naval hospitals need general renovation and remodeling. With the exception of the naval hospital at New York not one of these institutions more than approximates to the requirements of the most advanced medical and surgical procedure.

Though this country has taken the lead heretofore in the consideration of the subject of hospital ships, and was the first to provide them for active operations, it has fallen behind other nations in this respect since the war with Spain. The construction of two hospital ships, on plans prepared by the Bureau from the teachings of the hospital ships extemporized for that war, is recommended. The wounded will be brought on board from other ships by means of a specially devised apparatus not requiring a transfer to small boats, and roomy cutters towed by powerful steam launches will supplement the foregoing in conveying others alongside.

The Navy is now dependent upon the courtesy of the Army for the care of its tuberculous patients, and it is recommended that provision be made for their care in connection with the remodeling of the hospitals at Norfolk and Pensacola. The Bureau reports with satisfaction that a larger number of cases in the hospitals under its control were successfully treated by surgical operation during the period from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, than in any previous twelve months. Last year's report contained a list of 345 operations, while the number for this year amounts to 662.

Opportunities are frequently offered medical officers on foreign stations to render professional aid to the afflicted shot down in warfare, and they are always eagerly seized upon and the responsibilities involved most willingly accepted. During the past year two such instances have occurred, one in Santo Domingo, and the other in Venezuela. Surg. Manly F. Gates, U.S.N., and Past Asst. Surg. J. C. Prior, U.S.N., having done efficient work in these two instances, the commanding officer of the Atlanta says:

"I cannot speak too highly of the work done by Doctor Gates since the arrival of the Atlanta at Santo Domingo, and it has been highly appreciated by the people of that city, as it should be. A. M. Faris, hospital apprentice, first class, remained ashore during our stay and gave continuous care to the wounded. His zeal, efficiency and personal courage are worthy of the best traditions of the Service. * * * Caring for the wounded on our part was absolutely necessary from a humanitarian point of view, as the people seemed apathetic." The commanding officer of the Bancroft states in his report as follows:

"It is a pleasant duty to inform the Department of the conspicuous devotion in the line of duty shown by Passed Asst. Surg. J. C. Prior, on shore at Ciudad Bolívar, Venezuela, after the attack on the town and its capture by the Government forces on the 21st instant." Doctor Prior organized an improvised hospital in a public building, and personally performed 66 operations, many of them of a grave nature, and for an entire day and night was unremitting in his attention to the wounded.

Pending the completion of a permanent structure, it

is imperative that temporary provision be made for the hospital treatment of the sick at Annapolis.

An increase of 25 in the grade of pharmacist is asked for and the assignment of dentists to duty at the large naval stations at home and abroad. Women nurses should be authorized.

There has been much infectious disease on receiving ships at the training stations, due to overcrowding and unsanitary conditions. The construction of barracks is again recommended. There has been a secondary infection of several cruising ships. That the spread of these diseases did not extend to the force afloat is a subject of congratulation, and may be considered to be a result of the excellent management and discipline of the Service.

Recruits should be disinfected and segregated for three weeks in reception barracks. The services of Surg. T. A. Berryhill, U.S.N., in connection with several of the epidemic outbreaks is especially commended.

The Bureau has continued its policy of recommending details of medical officers of the Navy to the most important of these meetings of medical associations, and is satisfied that much benefit is derived, not only by the officer whose fortune it is to be detailed, but by the Medical Corps as a whole. The Navy was honored at the meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons by the election of one of its officers to the presidency of the association, Medical Director John C. Wise, U.S. Navy. A book of instruction, planned to explain the regulations and to give detailed information in all matters pertaining to the duties of medical officers with special reference to enlistments and pensions and the keeping of accounts and records, is in preparation under the supervision of the Bureau, and will be ready in a few months for the Department's consideration.

DESERTION OF A MINOR.

The reply brief of Warren S. Reese, Jr., U.S. attorney for the Middle District of Alabama, for the United States, plaintiff in error, in the case of P. A. Reaves, defendant in error, contains these interesting statements on the subject of the crime of desertion:

"The crime of desertion as far back as the reign of Henry the Sixth, was declared a felony and the death penalty was always attached to it under certain conditions. This crime has over and over again been decided by the courts to be a continuing offense, and in that respect it differs from burglary or assault with attempt to kill or any of the other ordinary felonies. When a person who is receiving pay in the military or naval services of the United States, quits it, after three days' absence animus probandi rests on him to prove that his absence without leave thus prolonged was not the result of any intent, but against his will. However, the crime of desertion may be committed, and is, as a rule, committed instantly. The reason why three days are taken as a sort of general limitation is that the officer not knowing the circumstances under which the soldier or sailor has deserted, merely reports him absent without leave, but at the end of three days drops him as a deserter. The soldier who deserts in the face of the enemy will immediately be dropped as a deserter from the rolls.

"I have said the crime of desertion is a continuing offense. Every moment of time the soldier or sailor is absent from his appointed place of duty he commits the crime and the longer he is absent the more aggravated it becomes in time of peace. Therefore it is not the commencement of the prosecution which gives jurisdiction. It is the reporting the man as a deserter and dropping his name from the effective strength of the command. No man whose name has been dropped as a deserter can acquire pension, back pay, bounty or other allowances. There is a statute of limitation to the effect that he cannot be punished for the offence after two years beyond a term of his enlistment. The moment that he was apprehended for desertion prosecution had begun under military law. The charge was already against him for his crime and it was only necessary to send it before a naval general court-martial for his trial thereon. The moment he was reported as a deserter the information was then laid.

"We say not only does the opinion of the Supreme Court in *re Grimley*, 137 U.S. 147, and in *re Morrissey*, 137 U.S., contradict that of *in re Hatchett*, I.S.P.R. 26, and in *re Chapman* 37, F.R. 330, and in *re Baker* 23 F.R. 30, but absolutely declares the law to be to the contrary, and we do not believe the able judge who wrote the opinion of *in re Chapman*, with the present lights before him, will hold the same way if the same case was presented to him at this term of court."

Reese, the defendant in error in this case, was the father of a minor who deserted after enlisting without the consent of his parents. The Government contends that the minor became *de facto* a sailor, and can be punished for an offense committed as such. To be effective the proceedings for his release as a minor should have been taken prior to his desertion.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Advices received by the War Department from Hong Kong, China, allege that the Filipino Junta is still flourishing in that city. According to the information received, Agoncillo, who suddenly left Washington for Canada the night before the outbreak of Aguinaldo's forces in Manila, is one of the foremost members, and Dr. Lopez, who regarded Boston for several months with accounts of the hardships his people were undergoing in their struggle, is also there. The Junta meets at a house on Queen's Road, and its discussions are devoted to the current phases of American rule in the islands. They openly declare that they now have no hope of Filipino independence, and sometimes go so far as to admit that American government is better than the system they propose for themselves. There is good reason to believe that they are trying to create interest among the Chinese in a scheme of gradual colonization of the archipelago by the Chinese and the ultimate wresting of the Philippines from the United States. No one seems to know how the members of the Junta are supported, but they all have leisure and wear the look of prosperity.

The Philippine Civil Commission has issued a proclamation announcing the demonetization of the Mexican dollar on and after Jan. 1, 1904. Until that date the coin will be accepted at all the Government offices at the same rate, which is equivalent to 50 cents American money.

Manila despatches state that a band of *ladrones* under the leadership of an outlaw named Avilas have raided

a town in Camarines Province, killing the wife and uncle of the president and wounding the latter and three volunteers. They also captured nine guns. Onofre, a sub-chief of the ladrones, was killed. The president asserts that he was betrayed by the municipal secretary.

Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Luzon, Division of the Philippines, has disapproved the findings of the court-martial, which recently acquitted Lieut. Oliver P. Robinson, 30th U.S. Infantry, at Manila, of charges of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. In his review of the proceedings General Randall says: "In the foregoing case, the court has found that the facts to be as charged, and such finding is sustained by the evidence. The court further decides that no criminality attaches to this officer who has publicly addressed his fellow officer in 'offensive and abusive language,' using the words 'a Goddamned liar,' and has 'without just provocation engaged in a violent personal encounter' with his comrade, breaking a sponge-cup over his head. The department commander is unable to follow the court—whose members, many of them of long service, ought to have been alive to the necessity of maintaining the discipline and dignity of the Service,—to the conclusion that an officer of the Army who indulges in such language and such conduct without just provocation, commits no offense against good order and military discipline, and merits acquittal. The acquittal is disapproved."

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

In his annual report as Chief of the Naval Bureau of Steam Engineering, Rear Admiral C. W. Rae, Engineer-in-Chief, says:

"During the past year there was completed the extended series of tests projected by the Bureau for determining the value of liquid fuel for naval purposes. The fact that these tests were made under a boiler capable of being forced to 2,000 horsepower and that an extended series of experiments had been previously made under the same boiler with coal as a fuel made it possible to secure comparative results as to the relative economic and practical values of the two combustibles. The Bureau hopes within a few months to have the complete report of the board ready for distribution, although the labor involved in the preparation of the report is very great. By reason of the inadequate complement of officers available at the Bureau for general duty, the members of the liquid fuel board have been unable to give all their time to the preparation of the final report, and as a consequence there has been resulting delay in its preparation. The Bureau would call attention to the fact that through the liberality of individuals, combined with the appropriations available for conducting experimental work, that probably over \$200,000 was expended in carrying on these tests.

"The report of the liquid fuel board when published will be of inestimable benefit to the manufacturing, maritime, and naval world, and will show the far-reaching benefit of careful, conscientious, and extended experimental investigation. The demand for the preliminary report of the liquid fuel board and the extended and favorable notice of the work of the Bureau in the investigation of the liquid fuel problem clearly shows how appreciative the country at large is of scientific investigation conducted under Government auspices. Tests were not only made with the Texas and California products, but practically every form of burner illustrating a distinct design or principle was experimented with. It is only by reason of the fact that there were urgent demands for the services of the members of the liquid fuel board, as well as for the service of the torpedo boat Rodgers, that had been kindly placed at the disposal of the Bureau of Navigation, that the tests were discontinued. Neither in extent nor in character have these tests been equalled either at home or abroad, and the Bureau feels assured that when the results of the experiments are made known that the necessity and advisability of conducting extended investigation in other directions will be made manifest."

Of the inspection of material Admiral Rae says:

"There has been a gratifying increase in the total of material inspected. By promptly shifting the assistant inspectors from district to district as the work in the various districts fell off or increased, the Bureau has been able to handle the increased volume of work without serious complaint of delay caused by inspection requirements, and without an increase in the force of assistant inspectors. The Bureau again earnestly requests the detail of junior line officers as assistants to the naval inspectors of material, in order that the training that they would receive may fit them for the important duties of inspectors in charge."

Details are given in the report of the work at the several navy yards and a statement of what is required for their improvement. Also of the condition of the machinery on July 1 of vessels under construction at private yards. A table follows showing the machinery data for each vessel in the Navy.

New tools, as well as new buildings, are required at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. Nearly everything there is out of date. At Boston an appropriation is needed for a power plant and locomotive cranes and steam engineering hoists. The Bureau of Steam Engineering wishes the Equipment Bureau to vacate the blacksmith shop. The site now occupied by the shed used for the electric light plant should be devoted to an administration building. A coppersmith shop is badly needed at New York; the amount of copper piping on vessels of war has enormously increased. The erecting shop should be extended forty feet, a storehouse built and a store-room for the outside master machinist, an outside wash and clothes room, an annex to the foundry and a one-story building for a steam heating plant for vessels at the dock. A cold saw cutting machine for metal is needed. A paint shop is wanted at Norfolk and an auxiliary machine shop.

As many and important repairs will have to be made to the smaller vessels of the fleet during the winter maneuvers and exercises in the Gulf, this Bureau should be provided at Pensacola with a complete outfit of shops, well equipped with tools of moderate size and power. To keep the department in good working condition would require the employment of a small permanent force and work enough to keep it busy. The necessity for securing an appropriation for the remaining buildings for the new plant proposed for the steam engineering department at Mare Island cannot be too strongly urged.

At Key West the new smelting should be completed without delay and a new foundry built. The present buildings at Cavite, P.I., are entirely unsuited for a proper outfit of modern tools, and the interest of the Government will be best served if an entire new set is furnished without delay.

The estimates for the coming year are as follows:

Salaries, \$45,266.96; steam machinery, \$3,405,000; extended tests of marine steam turbines, \$25,000; civil establishment, \$17,900; improvement of plant at Boston, \$75,000; at Norfolk, \$50,000.

FISKE'S SEMAPHORE SYSTEM.

The Fiske Semaphore System is described by its inventor, Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., in the September "Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute." The system, after undergoing trial in service in the Kearsarge and Alabama for over two years, was finally approved and sets were ordered April 1, 1903, for the Illinois, Massachusetts, Maine, Iowa and Indiana. It is the result of years of study of every possible system of signalling, and was finally chosen by its inventor for its simplicity and practical working qualities. At first designed to be operated by electricity, from a keyboard, it was modified to work by hand power in deference to the prejudice against electric apparatus, though Commander Fiske believes the hand apparatus to be no less apt to get out of order than the electric, and it is not nearly as quick.

The apparatus consists of four pair of semaphore arms on the mast, a controller on deck, and connecting ropes. In order that the signals shall be readable, in all directions, in each pair of semaphores the arms are at right angles to each other. The office of the arms is like that of the lamps of the Ardois system, and they are read from top to bottom, signals being made by placing them at an angle to the mast of 45 degrees, horizontally or up and down the mast, in the last case corresponding to an Ardois lamp when its light is extinguished. Interference from wind pressure is avoided by the simple device of pivoting the arms in the middle, so that the wind pressure may balance on both sides of the pivot.

The controller is a rectangular box in which are four sliding bars attached to the wire ropes which go aloft to the arms. By a lever each may be pushed down wholly or in part. A pointer moving on a lettered dial is so connected with the controller bars that its motion regulates their movements and their corresponding semaphore arms. Turning the pointer to the letter "K" for instance, and then moving the controlling lever, is all that is necessary to set the semaphore arms to display that letter. Retractable springs return the arms to their up and down—no signal position.

The system can be relied on to send ten characters per minute. Any one of a possible twenty-six battle signals can be sent and repeated in sixteen seconds. Any one of 677 possible tactical signals can be sent and repeated in forty-eight seconds; and in sixty-four seconds any one of 17,576 possible general signals can be sent and repeated. If the entire apparatus, except one pair of arms, should be shot away, with the remaining pair, signals could still be sent by wig-wagging.

Commander Fiske believes that while it might be possible to improve and increase the speed of the apparatus, it is better not to interfere with its present simplicity of action until it has been thoroughly tested, because of the extreme difficulty of getting a new thing started in the Navy. "No one," he says, "who has not had the iron enter into his very soul, in the endeavor to invent new things for the Navy, things that are really new and not mere improvements on old things, can imagine the extreme reluctance with which any additional part, no matter how simple, is accepted by a person who has had this bitter experience."

Among other articles in this issue of the Proceedings of the Naval Institute are: "Address Delivered at the U.S. Naval War College," June 2, 1903, by Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U.S.N.; "Torpedo Tubes in Battleships," by Comdr. J. B. Murdoch, U.S.N.; "The June Naval War Game in the Scientific American," by Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Niblack, U.S.N.; "Reports of Fitness" in the Case of Naval Academy Graduates," by Lieut. Comdr. Wm. F. Fullam, U.S.N.; "A Naval Telescope and Mount," by Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N.; "U.S. Naval Propellers, a Reply," by Asst. Naval Comdr. T. G. Roberts, U.S.N.; "Tri-Rectangular Coordinates for the Solution of Spherical Triangles," by Lieut. A. Rust, U.S.N.; "Notes on a Diagram for Finding the Azimuth and Hour Angle," by Lieut. Armistead Rust, U.S.N.; "Chronometer Rates," by Lieut. Comdr. E. E. Hayden, U.S.N.; "Range Finding in the Navy," by John F. Meigs; professional notes, book notices, lists of prize essays and of officers, etc.

THE MARINE CORPS.

The annual report of Major Gen. Charles Heywood, commandant of the Marine Corps, which closed his career as an officer on the active list, is an interesting summary of the excellent work done by this efficient body of soldiers during the year ending June 30, 1903. The report closes with a list of the improvements and changes made in the corps since 1891, or during the administration of General Heywood. Concerning these the General says: "Considering the fact that at the time I assumed command of the Marine Corps, on Jan. 30, 1891, it consisted of but 75 officers and 2,100 enlisted men, stationed at 11 posts in the United States and on board ships in commission, and that the corps now consists of 278 officers and 7,532 enlisted men, stationed at 29 posts in the United States and in our colonial possessions, and on board ships in commission, I think I may be pardoned for stating that the corps is at the present time in much better condition than when I was appointed commandant."

We reserve for another week a summary of the report, which has already been reported here. The estimates for the coming year aggregate \$1,551,296.50, the amount appropriated for the current year being \$67,540 less than this. For the repair and improvement of barracks \$66,336 is asked and for public works \$204,000. This list includes \$150,000 for an addition to the Washington Barracks, \$35,000 for land site for barracks and quarters at Norfolk, \$5,000 for a brick boiler house and bakery at Portsmouth, \$6,500 for the completion of marine barracks and officers' quarters at New Orleans, \$5,000 for a cold-storage and ice plant at Olongapo, P.I., and \$2,500 for electric lights at Boston. In concluding his report General Heywood says: "It gives me pleasure to be able to state that during the past year the Marine Corps has met promptly and satisfactorily the many and varied demands made upon it, and that its reputation for constant readiness and high efficiency has been maintained, and I feel confident that I will turn over to my successor, Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, a corps of officers and men

well drilled, disciplined and equipped, ready to meet any and all demands that may be made upon it. The different staff departments are in a high state of efficiency and have promptly met all demands made upon them, and the clerical force has worked early and late to keep the business of these headquarters up to date."

In his report General Heywood proposes the following appropriations, which do not appear in the estimates for the year: \$3,000 for the improvement of the parade ground at Boston; \$100,000 for new barracks at Portsmouth, N.H., and \$36,000 for three sets of officers' quarters there; \$50,000 for four sets of officers' quarters at League Island; \$30,000 for a prison at Mare Island; \$6,000 for raising two wings of the Puget Sound Barracks; \$75,000 for barracks and \$36,000 for officers' quarters at San Juan, P.R.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Comdr. Alexander McCracken, U.S.N., will be detached from attendance at the Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R.I., on Nov. 16 and will at once assume command of the newly completed cruiser, the DesMoines. The destination of this craft has not been fully determined, but she will undoubtedly make several months of sea service on the home station before going abroad. Several problems of more or less interest will be solved by the tests to which the DesMoines will be subjected before she is thoroughly fitted for final service, and considerable interest is felt in naval circles over the results to be obtained on this, the first of her class to be actually sent to sea. It is likely that the initial reports of Captain McCracken will be scanned with no little attention by the experts of the Navy Department. The DesMoines is under construction by the Fore River Ship and Engine Company, Weymouth, Mass.

An examination will be held at the New York Navy Yard on Nov. 23 of candidates for appointment as assistant civil engineer in the Navy. The Navy Department this week appointed a board of officers consisting of Civil Engrs. Frank T. Chambers, George A. McKay, E. H. Brownell, F. R. Harris and Walter H. Allen to conduct the examination of those candidates who may be designated. Under the law there will be three original vacancies in the grade of assistant civil engineer on Jan. 1 next and another vacancy will be caused on March 6, 1904, by the retirement of Civil Engr. George A. Mackay. The board to meet on Nov. 23 will therefore examine candidates with a view to selecting four applicants qualified for appointment as assistant civil engineers.

While conducting a test of a 6-pounder Maxim gun on Oct. 24 at Indian Head a serious explosion occurred which resulted in the death of a negro employee at the proving ground and the serious wounding of another. Although the Navy Department has as yet received no official report of the explosion, it is known that it was caused by the breech block being raised before the cartridge had been entirely inserted in the gun. A board of naval officers has been convened at the proving ground for the purpose of fixing the responsibility for the catastrophe. Lieut. Arthur St. G. Smith and Gunner McCue were present at the time of the explosion.

An appropriation for the purchase of a sufficient quantity of emergency rations for the Navy will be asked by the Navy Department during the coming session of Congress. In view of the fact that the constituents of Navy rations are specified in detail by law, it is impossible to adopt an emergency ration without special provision by Congress. It is the intention of the Navy Department, if Congress consents, to adopt the emergency ration now used with such success by the Army.

Captain Francis H. Delano has been relieved from the command of the Dixie and will be ordered before an examining board for re-examination with a view to his retirement because of physical disability. Captain Delano is troubled with deafness. He has been succeeded in the command of the Dixie by Commander G. A. Merriam, who is now the lighthouse inspector of the Portland District. Commander Corwin P. Rees will succeed Commander Merriam as lighthouse inspector for that district.

Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick will be relieved from duty as president of the Naval War College on Nov. 15, and given special duty, probably as a member of the General Board for a month. He will be succeeded as president of the War College by Captain Charles S. Sperry, now on duty at the War College. It is the intention of the Navy Department to give Admiral Chadwick a chance to fly his flag in command of a squadron at the first available opportunity.

A three mile boat race Oct. 7 at Puget Sound, Washington, between the racing crew of the seamen of the 2d Division on the New York and the marine racing crew on the New York, was won by the seamen by a margin of thirty seconds. The time of each boat was: Seamen, 29 min.; marines, 29 min. 30 sec. The seamen used a 12-oar, the marines a 10-oar cutter.

One company of marines under the command of Capt. A. W. Catlin, of the Marine Corps, will shortly be sent from San Francisco to Honolulu as a permanent garrison for the naval station there. A detachment of thirty marines under the command of Capt. Herbert J. Hirshinger will be sent to the naval station at Tutuila as a garrison for that place.

The Naval Examining Board has reported to the Navy Department that the following captains have successfully passed their examination for promotion to the grade of rear admiral: French E. Chadwick, Bowman H. McCalla, W. H. Whiting and Charles O'Neil.

The sheathed protected cruiser Tacoma had a contractor's trial Oct. 28 in San Francisco Bay and exceeded all the Government's requirements, including that of 16 1/2 knots speed. The vessel will have her official trial next week off the Santa Barbara coast.

The proposed sale at auction of the Chattanooga raises some interesting questions as to the jurisdiction of courts of law in connection with Government contracts. Judge Kirkpatrick, of the U.S. District Court of New Jersey, has signed an order permitting the opening of the Crescent shipyards, where the Chattanooga is under construction, but refuses to interfere in the proposed sale of that vessel by the sheriff of Union County. Judge Kirkpatrick says the fight was begun in the State court and will have to be settled there. He says that if the sheriff sells the vessel he does so at his peril, but that the court will not stop him or say whether he has or has not the right to proceed with the sale.

The U.S. tug Iroquois, Lieut. Hugh Rodman, has arrived at Honolulu after a search for a shipwrecked crew. The boat in which members of the crew of a

wrecked French bark took refuge has landed on Kauai Island. The Iroquois went in search of this bark on October 24. The ship carrying supplies to the Pacific cable staff on Midway Island has been wrecked, and the Iroquois has just been ordered to again leave Honolulu, this time with relief supplies for Midway.

The French armored cruiser Gueydon, of 9,517 tons, recently left L'Orient for the Far East, where she will fly the flag of the commander-in-chief. At her trials she attained a speed of 21 knots, and it is reported that she can easily keep up 19 knots at sea. Her coal consumption is small, she carries a large supply, and her Niclausse boilers have given great satisfaction.

An ingenious floating coal depot is being constructed for the British Admiralty. In design it resembles an enormous tank, capable of holding 12,000 tons. It comprises a waterproof steel framework, very similar in design to the hull of a cubical battleship, and into this is sunk a central shaft, which lets down into an open area corresponding in dimensions with the base of the depot. Pumps are provided to remove any water that may leak into this chamber, while periodically the men descend the shaft to release the coal outside as it settles downward. The vessels containing the coal are moored alongside the tank, and the fuel is removed from their holds by means of four traveling cranes which shoot it through hatchways—one provided to each crane—into the body of the tank. The coal gradually settles downward, and when it is desired to coal a vessel, it is drawn from the bottom of the reservoir through scoops and transferred to the bunkers of the warship. By this means it is anticipated that it will be possible to keep the coal as fresh for months as if it had only been drawn from the mines as required, the Scientific American says.

An expert examination of the H.M.S. Belleisle revealed the fact that a considerable portion of the section of double bottom built on the ship's side was blown away, together with the cellulose it contained, by the explosion of the torpedo, which was of such tremendous force that it burst through the ship in every direction. The hole in her side was 12 ft. by 8 ft., and far into the interior the effect can be seen. The experiment has hardly proved that coal bunkers are of much value as a protection, says the Western Morning News, for the coal was blown all over the ship.

The Swedish navy is testing a torpedo shell invented by Major Unge, which is reported to explode with perfect satisfaction and with very destructive effect, even treen standing more than thirty yards from the place of the explosion being cut off close to the ground. The shell weighs nearly 900 lbs. and after the explosion the residue does not amount to more than a few handfuls.

Capt. J. A. B. Smith, U.S.N., head of the steam engineering department at the navy yard, New York, returned to duty there on Oct. 27, after a two weeks' cruise to Culebra on board the U.S.S. Maine. The Captain was the senior member of a special board appointed for the purpose of reporting on the condition of the new Niclausse boilers, with which this battleship is equipped. It is understood that the report of the board will show that the new boilers are satisfactory in every way.

THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

An account of some of the noteworthy deeds performed by the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service and its officers is given by the New York Tribune of Oct. 25. Recalling the history and organization of the Service it says in part:

The Revenue Cutter Service is older than most persons have any idea. It was organized in 1790 and came under the wing of the Treasury Department, because at that time the United States had no Navy Department. The cutter fleet first co-operated with the Navy in 1798, when seven of the vessels operated in the West Indies during the so-called French War. In the War of 1812, the War with Mexico, in the Paraguay Expedition, and in the Civil War the cutters served in co-operation with the Navy, and never were they found wanting. The value of the Service as a supplement to the Navy was proved decisively in the Spanish-American War, when thirteen cruisers, carrying 61 guns, 98 officers and 562 enlisted men, worked with the squadrons both in Cuba and the Philippines, while seven other cutters were engaged in patrolling the harbor mine fields from Boston to Mobile and New Orleans.

There was a time when the officers of the Service came mostly from Annapolis. They were men who had completed the six year course, but were honorably discharged from the naval service because of lack of vacancies in the Navy. They became third lieutenants in the Revenue Cutter Service. Since 1894, however, the Navy has needed every cadet graduated. The training ship Chase was recommissioned, enlarged and the cadet system reorganized by advancing the standard of examination. At present educational requirements must be practically complete prior to appointment, thus leaving the probationary term of two years open for instruction in the technical branches of the profession. At the end of two years, on passing examinations, they become third lieutenants. The grade of assistant engineer is filled by competitive examination. At least six months' practical experience with marine engineering on seagoing vessels is required before appointment. Most of the young men who enter this branch of the Service are graduates of the leading technical schools of the country.

The revenue fleet consists of forty-two vessels, divided into four classes, of which eleven are in the first class. They carry a total of ninety-four guns. The largest vessel of the fleet is the cutter Mohawk, nearing completion at Richmond, Va. She will have a gross tonnage of 985 tons, length 205 feet, beam 32 feet. The Gresham, Manning, Algonquin and Onondaga are of similar type. The fleet will probably be increased within the next few years. The Service has already been extended to Porto Rico, and will doubtless go to the Philippines as soon as the War Department gives over control. An interesting service, of which the public might well know more than it does, must be the verdict. It is, as Captain Shoemaker sums it up: "A coast guard navy, as the navy proper is an ocean navy; the one polices the coast and the other the ocean."

During the months when the sea is at its worst the cutters patrol the Atlantic coast from Eastport, Me., to the Gulf of Mexico. They are not supposed to be in port more than twenty-four hours at a time, unless detained by stress of weather or by necessary repairs. They are constantly on the lookout for vessels in distress, and usually are able to make several gallant rescues each winter as well as save much valuable property.

THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling, Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron. Address of fleet, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE, (flagship of Admiral Barker), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. At navy yard, New York.
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. At Navy Yard, New York.
ILLINOIS, Capt. R. B. Bradford. At navy yard, N.Y.
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. Sailed Oct. 20 from Culebra for Hampton Roads.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Joseph G. Eaton. At navy yard, New York.
CHICAGO, Lieut. Comdr. Harry M. Hodges. Arrived at Tompkinsville Oct. 24.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Sailed Oct. 29 from New London for Tompkinsville.

Caribbean Squadron.

OLYMPIA (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan), Capt. Henry W. Lyon. At navy yard, Norfolk.
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. Sailed Oct. 23 from Boston for Guantanamo.
DIXIE, Comdr. Albion V. Wadham ordered to command. Sailed Oct. 24 from Philadelphia for Guantanamo.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. Arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 27.
NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert Mertz. Sailed Oct. 26 from Boston for Jacksonville, Fla.
PANTHER. At League Island. Placed out of commission Oct. 26.
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. Allen. At Portsmouth, N.H.

Coast Squadron.

TEXAS (flagship of Admiral Sands) Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. At navy yard, New York.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Norfolk yard.
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At navy yard, New York.
INDIANA, Capt. Wm. H. Emory. At navy yard, N.Y.
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York.
BROOKLYN, Capt. Harry Knox. At Beirut.
MACHIAS, Lieut. Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. Sailed Oct. 28 from Naples for Beirut.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker, Capt. S. W. Very ordered to command. At Beirut.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral B. P. Lambertson, Commander-in-Chief. Address of this station in care of Postmaster, N.Y. City. NEWARK (flagship), Capt. Richard Wainwright. Arrived at Buenos Aires Oct. 23.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Ensenada.
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At Montevideo.
GLOUCESTER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. At Montevideo.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
NEW YORK, Capt. John J. Hunker. At Bremerton.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. At Bremerton.
BOSTON, Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. Sailed Oct. 21 from San Francisco for Acapulco.
CONCORD, Comdr. Chas. P. Perkins. Sailed Oct. 22 from San Francisco for Acapulco.
MARBLEHEAD (temporary flagship) Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. Sailed Oct. 22 from San Francisco for Acapulco.
WYOMING, Comdr. V. L. Cottman. Sailed Oct. 22 from San Francisco for Acapulco.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet. Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, commander Northern Squadron. Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Philippine Squadron. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.

KENTUCKY (flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Robert M. Berry. Arrived at Kobe Oct. 25.
RAINBOW, Comdr. G. L. Dyer. (Flagship of Admiral Sterling.) At Cavite.

WISCONSIN (flagship of Admiral Cooper), Capt. U. Sebree. Capt. R. Clover ordered to command. At Yokohama.

ALBANY, Comdr. John A. Rodgers. Arrived at Yokohama Oct. 26.

ALBAY, Lieut. K. M. Bennett. Sailed Oct. 14 from Cavite for Sandakan.

ANAPOLIS, Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. At Kobe.

CALLAO, Lieut. Edwin A. Anderson. At Samoini.

CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. At Yokohama.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Lieut. Comdr. George W. Denfield. Sailed Oct. 21 from Takao for Hong Kong.

EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. J. Hood. Sailed Oct. 27 from Shanghai for Hankow.

FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At Cavite.

HELENA, Comdr. F. E. Sawyer. At Shanghai.

ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Coffin. Sailed Oct. 14 from Cavite for Sandakan.

JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Shanghai.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.

NANSHAN, (supply ship). At Shanghai.

MONTEREY, Comdr. W. H. Beehler. At Shanghai.

NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. G. Blocklinger. At Yokohama.

OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. Arrived at Yokohama Oct. 29.

PISUATACUA, Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite.

POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). Arrived at Cavite Oct. 26.

RALEIGH, Comdr. Arthur P. Nasro. At Yokohama.

SAMAR, Lieut. Eugene L. Bissett. At Mindanao.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. L. C. Bertolette. Arrived at Yochow Oct. 21.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Wm. A. Marshall. Arrived at Nagasaki Oct. 25.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. U. R. Harris. Sailed Oct. 24, from Amoy for Shanghai.

WOMPATUCK. At Cavite.

ZAFIRO (supply vessel). At Hong Kong.

ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, commander-in-chief. Address of squadron, care of Postmaster, New York city.

MINNEAPOLIS (flagship) Capt. Adolph Marix. At League Island, Pa.

YANKEE, Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses. At League Island.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. Clinton K. Curtis. At Boston.
BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. Arrived at Newton News Oct. 28.
HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. At League Island.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. G. W. Mientz. At Portsmouth, N.H.
PRAIRIE, Capt. Duncan Kennedy. Comdr. G. A. Merriman ordered to command. At League Island.
TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. At Norfolk.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, ETC.

ABRENDA (coiler), Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Purcell. Has been ordered in commission at navy yard, Norfolk, with naval complement.

ACCOMAC (tug), Btsn. C. T. Chase. At Pensacola. ACTIVE (tug), Btsn. P. E. Radcliffe. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.

ALIEEN, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.

ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALVARADO, Annapolis, Md.

ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew at Boston.

APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. Arrived at Norfolk Oct. 26. Will proceed to Asiatic Station about Nov. 1.

BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. Sailed Oct. 20 from San Juan for Pensacola.

CASTINE, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. Has been ordered in commission at League Island.

CHICKSAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

COAL BARGE NO. 1, Btsn. F. Carall. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Off 6th street, North River, New York.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Arrived at Washington Oct. 25.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At New York. Address there.

ESSEX, Comdr. L. C. Hellner. At Portsmouth, N.H.

FORTUNE (tug). At Mare Island. Address there.

HERCULES (tug). At Norfolk.

HIST, Lieut. Chas. T. Owens. At Boston.

HOLLAND (submarine). Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk.

IRIS, Lieut. Henry B. Price. Arrived at Honolulu Oct. 26 en route to Mare Island, Cal.

IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu. Address Honolulu.

IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MASSASOIT (tug), Btsn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

MAYFLOWER (tug), Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At Washington.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie.

MODOC (tug). Sailed Oct. 28 from League Island for New York.

MOHAWK (tug). At Norfolk.

NARKEETA (tug). At New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.

NEZINCOT (tug). Arrived at Portsmouth, N.H., Oct. 22.

NINA (tug). Arrived at New York Oct. 17.

OSCEOLA (tug), Btsn. E. J. Norcott. At Key West.

PANNEE (tug). At Newport.

PEORIA. Arrived at Newport Oct. 24.

PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Benj. Tappan. At Mare Island, Cal. Will be assigned to the Asiatic Fleet.

PONTIAC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

PORTSMOUTH, Loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.

POWHATAN (tug). At New York. Address there.

PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

PETROMAC, Ensign Clarence A. Abele. At Portsmouth, N.H.

RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin), Act. Btsn. John Winn.

At Norfolk.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk.

STANDISH (tug). At Annapolis.

SANDOVAL. At Annapolis.

SAMOSET (tug). Arrived at League Island Oct. 26.

SIOUX (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SOLACE, Comdr. Frederic Singer. At Mare Island.

SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewall. At Guam. Address care of Postmaster San Francisco, Cal.

SYLPH, Lieut. C. F. Preston. At Washington, D.C. Address there.

TECUMSEH (tug), Btsn. J. Mahoney. At Washington. Address there.

TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

TRITON (tug), Btsn. E. M. Isaac. At Washington. Address there.

PORTSMOUTH, Loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.

POWHATAN (tug). At New York. Address there.

SANTEK, Lieut. Comdr. G. M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

SOUTHERY (prison ship). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). At San Juan. Address San Juan, P.R.

UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

WABAN (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.

WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WASP, Lieut. Blon B. Bierer. Sailed Oct. 26 from Pensacola for Brazos, Santiago. Address there.

WHEELING, Comdr. E. B. Underwood. At Tutuila, Samoa. Mail address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

YANKTON. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. In winter quarters at dock, foot of East 26th street, New York City.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. G. F. W. Holman. At Philadelphia. Address mail to 15 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Benham. Attached to Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet.
LAWRENCE, Lieut. A. M. Procter. At Norfolk.
STEWART, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At Norfolk.
TRUXTUN, Lieut. H. K. Benham. At Norfolk.
WORDEN, Lieut. E. B. McCormick. At Yorktown, Va.
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At Norfolk.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.
ADDER, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At Newport.
CRAYEN, At Newport.

DAHLGREN, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. Sailed Oct. 23 from Greenport for Newport. Has been ordered to New York to be placed out of commission.

DUPONT. At Annapolis.

GRAMPUS, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At Mare Island.

HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At navy yard, League Island, Pa.

HULL, Lieut. S. S. Robison. At Boston.

MACDONOUGH, Lieut. C. S. Bookwalter. Arrived at Annapolis Oct. 22.

MCKEE, Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

TALBOT. At Annapolis.

MOCASSIN, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At Newport.

PERRY, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island.

PIKE, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PLUNGER, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. Sailed Oct. 23 from Greenport for Newport.

POPOPOSE, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. Sailed Oct. 23 from Greenport for Newport.

PORTER. At Annapolis.

SHARK, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. Sailed Oct. 23 from Greenport for Newport.

Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. G. C. Davison, U.S.N., in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWYN, RODGERS, WILKES, SOMERS and CUSHING.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. At Mare Island. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

ALERT, Comdr. Wm. W. Kimball. Sailed Oct. 23, from San Diego on cruise.

AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman. At Newport.

MOHICAN, Comdr. William P. Day. Arrived at San Diego, Oct. 26.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crew).

AJAX, Cavite. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

ALEXANDER. At Beirut. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

BRUTUS. At Cavite.

CAESAR. At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there.

HANNIBAL. Sailed Oct. 23 from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo. Address Norfolk yard.

LEBANON. At Norfolk.

LEONIDAS. Arrived at Norfolk Oct. 18.

MARCELLUS. Sailed Oct. 23 from New York for Norfolk.

NERO. Arrived at San Diego Oct. 23. Has been attached to the Pacific Squadron. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

STERLING. Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. F. Swift, retired. Address Station, D. San Francisco.

FISH HAWK, Btan. J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 22.—Capt. R. Wainwright, commissioned a captain in the Navy from Aug. 10, 1903.

Comdr. J. R. Edwards, commissioned a commander from Sept. 23, 1903.

Lieut. Comdr. A. L. Key, commissioned a lieutenant commander from Oct. 11, 1903.

Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Howard, commissioned a lieutenant commander from Oct. 11, 1903.

Lieut. Comdr. W. R. M. Field, commissioned a lieutenant commander from Oct. 11, 1903.

Lieut. I. F. Landis, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Tacoma.

Lieut. H. P. Perrill, commissioned a lieutenant from Aug. 10, 1903.

Lieut. W. H. Reynolds, commissioned a lieutenant from Sept. 11, 1903.

Lieut. L. Shane, commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) from April 4, 1903.

Ensign P. W. Foote, commissioned an ensign from June 7, 1903.

Passed Asst. Surg. C. N. Fiske, commissioned a passed assistant surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant, from May 15, 1903.

Asst. Paym. A. S. Brown, detached Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to Asiatic Station, via Solace.

Pharm. E. T. Morse, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Capt. W. McCreary, commissioned a captain in the Marine Corps from March 2, 1903.

First Lieut. F. S. Wiltse, commissioned a 1st lieutenant in the Marine Corps from March 3, 1903.

First Lieut. J. K. Tracy, commissioned a 1st lieutenant in the Marine Corps from March 3, 1903.

Second Lieuts. A. Hamilton, H. O. Smith, D. B. Willis, S. A. Merriam, W. A. McNeil and F. D. Kilgore, appointed second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from Oct. 16, 1903.

Paym. H. C. Machette (retired), died at Washington, D.C. Oct. 15, 1903.

Lieut. E. Moale, Jr., died at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 23, 1903.

OCT. 24.—Capt. W. J. Barnett, commissioned a captain in the Navy from Oct. 11, 1903.

Capt. T. C. McLean, commissioned a captain in the Navy from Sept. 23, 1903.

Comdr. C. S. Richman, retired, died at Portsmouth, N.H., Oct. 24, 1903.

Lieut. Comdr. M. Bevington, died at Mansfield, Ohio, Oct. 25, 1903.

Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, detached duty as member Naval Examining and Retiring Boards, Washington, D.C., etc., Oct. 30, 1903; to command Iowa.

Comdr. C. P. Rees, detached Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to duty as inspector of 1st Lighthouse District, Portland, Me., etc.; to command Dixie.

Comdr. F. H. Delano, detached command Dixie; to Washington, D.C., for re-examination for promotion; then wait orders.

OCT. 25.—SUNDAY.

OCT. 26.—Capt. D. Kennedy, detached command Prairie, Nov. 2, 1903; to Washington, D.C., for duty as member of Naval Examining and Retiring Boards, Nov. 3, 1903.

Capt. H. B. Mansfield, detached duty as member Naval Examining and Retiring Boards, Washington, D.C., etc., Oct. 30, 1903; to command Iowa.

Comdr. C. P. Rees, detached Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to duty as inspector of 1st Lighthouse District, Portland, Me., etc.; to command Dixie.

Comdr. F. H. Delano, detached command Dixie; to Washington, D.C., for re-examination for promotion; then wait orders.

Lieut. F. H. Clark, Jr., detached special duty in connection with the development of naval stations, etc.; to Alabama.

Lieut. G. Chase, to Dixie.

Med. Inspy. D. N. Bertolette, detached duty at Naval Dispensary, Washington, D.C., and continue other duties.

Surg. F. L. Pleaswell, detached Kearsarge; to Naval Dispensary, Washington, D.C.

Surg. H. H. T. Lowndes, detached Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass., etc.; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. J. Snyder, to Kearsarge.

Asst. Surg. K. Ohnesorg, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Asst. Surg. H. A. Dunn, to Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.

Boatswain J. Laven, to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

OCT. 27.—Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, commissioned a rear admiral from Oct. 11, 1903.

Comdr. A. M. Knight, detached command Yankton; to command Castine.

Lieut. Comdr. S. H. Leonard, detached temporary duty as inspector of engineering material, Harrisburg, Pa., and vicinity, and continue other duties.

Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Luby, to duty as Inspector of engineering material of the Central Pennsylvania and Western New York District, with headquarters at Harrisburg, Pa.

Lieut. G. W. Logan, detached Yankton; to Castine as executive officer.

Ensign G. P. Neal, detached Yankton; to Castine.

Ensign R. F. Zogbaum, Jr., detached Yankton; to Castine.

First Lieut. D. C. McDougal, commissioned a 1st lieutenant in the Marine Corps from March 2, 1903.

Gun. C. Hierdahl, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty in charge of the naval Magazine, St. Juliens Creek, Va.

Gun. G. L. Mallory, to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Capt. F. C. LePine, detached duty works of Moran Brothers Company, Seattle, Wash., etc.; to home and wait orders.

Capt. F. C. LePine, to works of Nease and Levy, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 10, 1903, duty connection fitting out Denver and duty on board that vessel when she is placed in commission.

Capt. C. S. Taylor, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty at works of Wm. Cramp and Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company as assistant to superintendent constructor.

Capt. F. J. Simonds, detached Wm. Cramp and Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to navy yard, Boston, Mass., duty in Department of Construction and Repair of that yard.

Asst. Paym. A. H. Cathcart, report navy yard, Washington, D.C., Nov. 2, 1903, for examination for promotion, then wait orders.

OCT. 28.—Capt. R. Clover, to command Wisconsin.

Comdr. A. V. Wadham, detached naval recruiting station, Chicago, Ill., etc., Nov. 3, 1903; to command Prairie, Nov. 5, 1903.

Lieut. C. Davis, detached Baltimore; to Missouri.

Ensign M. Joyce, appointed an ensign in the Navy from July 30, 1903.

Midshipman C. E. Smith, detached New York; to Petrel.

Capt. F. J. Schwable, commissioned an assistant quartermaster in the Marine Corps, with the rank of captain, from Oct. 19, 1903.

Btsn. T. Sullivan, detached Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to Tacoma.

Act. Gun. J. Mitchell, detached Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to Tacoma.

Paym. Clk. M. D. Stuart, appointed Oct. 23, 1903, for duty on board the Southery, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

OCT. 29.—Lieut. Comdr. John A. Bell, detached from duty as inspector of ordnance at Hartford, Conn., Nov. 2, to the Cleveland as executive officer.

Lieut. Henry H. Hough, to the Cleveland.

Ensign Myles Joyce, to the San Francisco.

Asst. Paym. C. A. Holmes, to the Asiatic Station, via the Solace.

Btsn. W. Johnson, to the Hancock at navy yard, New York.

Btsn. R. C. Mehrrens, to the Pensacola, at naval training station, San Francisco.

Btsn. J. McCarthy, to the Wabash, at navy yard, Boston.

Chief Sailmaker J. A. Long, to the navy yard, Boston, for duty in Department of Equipment of that yard.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 22.—Col. Robert L. Meade, upon report of medical survey, detached from command of Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to proceed to his home.

Second Lieut. Fred A. Udell, detached from battalion of marines on board the Panther, proceed to Culebra, V.I., for duty, with Permanent Garrison of Marines there.

First Lieut. Frank J. Schwable, appointed captain and Q.M. in the Marine Corps, detached from Marine Barracks, Boston, proceed to Washington, D.C., for instruction.

Col. James Forney, to Boston, Mass., and assume charge of marine recruiting district there, on Oct. 28, relieving Lieut. Col. Otway C. Berryman.

Lieut. Col. Otway C. Berryman, from Marine recruiting district, Boston, to Newport, R.I., to command the Marine Barracks, naval training station, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. Col. A. C. Kelton, from command Marine Barracks, naval training station, Newport, upon being relieved by Lieut. Col. Otway C. Berryman, proceed to Boston, Mass., and report on Nov. 7 for duty to command Marine Barracks there.

Col. P. C. Pope, upon being relieved by Lieut. Col. A. C. Kelton, detached from command of Marine Barracks, Boston, proceed to Mare Island, Cal., and report Q.M. in the Marine Corps, detached from Marine Barracks, Boston, proceed to Washington, D.C., for instruction.

Capt. Albertus W. Catlin, detached from duty with 1st Brigade of Marines, Cavite, P.I., proceed to Honolulu, H.I., as officer detailed to command the marines to be stationed there.

Capt. William H. Clifford, upon being relieved by Capt. Gulick, detached from command marine guard of the U.S.S. Illinois, proceed to Boston, Mass., for duty at Marine Barracks there.

Capt. L. M. Gulick, upon being relieved by 1st Lieut. T. E. Backstrom, detached from duty in charge of marine recruiting district with headquarters at Cincinnati, O., proceed to New York as officer detailed to command the Marine Guard of the U.S.S. Illinois, relieving Capt. William H. Clifford.

First Lieut. T. E. Backstrom, unexpired portion of leave revoked, proceed to Cincinnati, O., and assume charge of recruiting district, relieving Capt. L. M. Gulick.

First Lieut. B. B. Woog, discharged from further attendance upon Marine Examining Board, Washington, proceed to Norfolk, Va., for duty at Marine Barracks there.

OCT. 24.—1st Lieut. Fred M. Easlick, proceed to Washington, D.C., and report Oct. 28 to president, Marine Examining Board, for examination preliminary to promotion.

Second Lieut. Albert N. Brunzell, detached from duty with marine battalion on board the U.S.S. Dixie, and ordered to duty at Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa.

OCT. 24.—2d Lieut. Harold Colvocoresses, granted six months' sick leave.

First Lieut. Charles B. Taylor, proceed to Norfolk, Va., and report to commandant, navy yard, for duty at the Marine Barracks there.

OCT. 26.—2d Lieut. D. W. Blake, proceed to Washington, D.C., and report on Oct. 28 to the president of the Marine Examining Board for examination preliminary to promotion.

Capt. R. M. Gilson, resignation as a captain in the United States Marine Corps accepted by the President of the United States on Oct. 24.

OCT. 27.—Lieut. Col. C. H. Lauchheimer, assistant adjutant and inspector, proceed to New York on Oct. 24, for the purpose of attending a meeting of the sub-committee of the Executive Committee of the Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice in America.

First Lieut. Frederic M. Wise, granted three months' sick leave from and including Oct. 24.

OCT. 28.—Major H. C. Haines, assistant adjutant and inspector, proceed to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., as member of Marine Examining Board.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

OCT. 23.—The Revenue Cutter McLane was sold on this day at public auction for the sum of \$4,150 at Tampa, Fla.

OCT. 24.—The resignation of Cadet C. M. Nash is accepted.

OCT. 26.—Capt. M. A. Healy, detached the Thetis and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engr. J. A. Severns, ordered before a medical board for examination for retirement.

Chief Engr. F. R. Faulkenstein, ordered to appear before a medical board on Oct. 29, for examination.

Second Lieut. H. G. Fisher, granted thirty days' leave.

Chief Engr. Willis Pedrick, granted three months' extension of leave.

Capt. W. C. DeHart, relieved from duty on the examining board, and ordered to home and wait orders.

Second Lieut. S. P. Edmonds, detached from the Manhattan, and ordered to the Fessenden for temporary duty.

OCT. 28.—1st Asst. Engr. Urban Harvey, granted ten days' sick leave and ordered to report in Baltimore for physical examination.

Capt. W. C. Colson, commanding the McCullough, detached from that vessel and placed on the retired list because of age.

Capt. O. C. Hamlet, relieved from duty as superintendent of construction and repair on the Pacific coast, and ordered to command the McCullough.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth. New London, Conn.

ARCATA—Lieut. H. G. Hamlet. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. F. Wild. On Alaskan cruise.

BOUTWELL—At Newberne, N.C. Capt. J. A. Slamm.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 27, 1903.

A delightful trip was made Monday among the harbors of the U.S. Coast Artillery, and a jolly party encountered on the quartermaster's tug, consisting of Mrs. Sweet, wife of Col. Owen J. Sweet, 25th Inf., now in the Philippines, her daughter, the wife of Hon. William Henry Baker, of Boston (and a recent bride), Mrs. Deane, wife of Surgeon Deane, of Fort Strong, her sister, Miss Earl, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Lieut. Brainerd Taylor, Art. Corps, Miss Edith Ellery Fraine, of Paul Jones Chapter, D.A.R., and others. Col. Samuel M. Mills at Fort Warren gave a cordial welcome as did Capt. T. Merrill of his staff, formerly of Fort Banks. Col. and Mrs. Mills are getting settled in their quarters, although the servant problem confronts them at the outset, this garrison being somewhat isolated from the mainland. Surgeon Matthews has left Fort Warren for Fort Dupont under orders, his place being taken by Surgeon Thorneberg from Fort Slocum. Colonel Mills is getting into shape with his men for inspections and some stiff target practice is being indulged in.

Lieut. and Mrs. Brainerd Taylor, who have been at Fort Andrews so long, are now at Fort Banks, where Lieutenant Taylor was ordered by the new commanding officer. This change is most agreeable and will result in a more speedy recovery of the young Lieutenant from the serious accident which befell him at Portland in the early summer. Many admiring comments are passed upon the new overcoats of the Regulars, although the Artillery men object to the clash in colors.

Capt. G. W. Pigman, U.S.N., and officers of the U.S.S. Wabash, have sent out invitations for a reception and dance on the ship Monday afternoon next. Chaplain Johnson McClure Bellows, U.S.N., and Lieut. Paul Chamberlin, U.S.M.C., were guests at the Globe theater Monday evening, and showed appreciation of the Revolutionary play, "Captain Barrington." They formed part of a box party consisting of Mrs. Walker, of Arlington, Miss Gordon Walker her talented daughter, Miss Elizabeth McCracken, Boston's youngest writer of note, and the Army and Navy Journal representative, who was hostess for the evening. On the same evening about 300 members of the G.A.R. and ladies were present, and the house was decorated with the national colors profusely.

Col. Percival C. Pope, commanding the U.S.M.C., at the navy yard, has been ordered to Mare Island, and will leave shortly for that station. This comes in the nature of a surprise and much regret is felt, inasmuch as he retires within two years and hoped to remain here in the interim.

Early in November Fort Banks will have a military wedding, when Miss Widdifield will become the bride of Lieut. H. P. Wilbur, Art. Corps. The bride is a sister of Mrs. Howell, wife of Capt. J. F. Howell, recently transferred to Fort Banks from Fort Monroe. She is a most attractive young woman who has spent much time in Honolulu. The wedding will be brilliant, and will be the first of many social affairs at this garrison during the coming season.

By orders from the Department the recruiting office here on Hanover street will be opened Nov. 9, for naval apprentices. Capt. H. G. O. Colby, U.S.N., is in charge.

Sadness reigned at the Portsmouth Navy Yard early in the week owing to the death of Comdr. Clayton S. Richman, U.S.N., retired, who at the time of his death was in command of the prison ship Southery. He died at the naval hospital, after an illness of a few days duration, and was buried with all honors on Tuesday. He left a wife and one son.

M. H. B.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 28, 1903.

The Naval Academy football team gave the most satisfactory exhibition of football last Saturday afternoon that it has shown this season, and yet sustained its first defeat. Its opponents were the stalwart eleven from Lafayette College and the score by which they lost 6 to 5, victory having been thrown to their opponents by the narrow difference between a goal kicked and a goal missed. The midshipmen had the heartbreaking experience of outplaying their rivals in the first half, but without a score, having the better of it nearly all the second half and scoring the first touchdown of the game, but missing a difficult goal, and at last having victory snatched away from them in the last three minutes of the game on account of a splendid run of sixty-five yards by Captain Ernst of the visiting team. The lusty captain of the visitors completed his good work by catching a difficult punt out from in touch and lifting the goal which cast the balance of victory to the maroon and white. The uncertainties of football are shown by the result of this game, and that of last season between the same teams. Last year the Navy team won by a score of 12 to 11, and the comment was generally made that Lafayette had the better team.

The steady improvement of Halsey at full back, the showing of Root and Decker, who succeeded him, and the determined and spirited work of the comparatively green Navy line, were the most encouraging features of the game from the local standpoint. Strassburger, in previous games the best gainer for the locals, could not get away successfully to-day, and Needham, the new quarter, does not seem to be quite up to the standard. Smith and Farley opened up the line well for their backs. The Navy has a "no star" team this year. Captain Soule comes nearer to the star class, perhaps, but he is more of a hard and spirited player than a brilliant one, and to win over West Point it must develop its team work to an extraordinary extent. It would be well for the Navy if they could meet teams that did not rumble so that they would get to rely entirely on their own plugging to make yards.

The Navy line up was as follows: Positions: Left end, Howard; left tackle, Grady-Pierce; left guard, Smith, R. F.; center, Goss; right guard, Oak; right tackle, Farley; right end, Soule (capt.-Clay); quarter back, Needham; left half back, Root-Decker; right half back, Strassburger; full back, Halsey. Summary: Touchdowns, Halsey, Navy, and Ernst, Lafayette. Goal from touchdown, Ernst. Referee, Mr. Morice, U. of Penna. Umpire, Mr. Bergen, of Princeton. Time of halves, 25 and 20 minutes.

Two of the torpedo boats attached to the Naval Academy, the Porter and the Talbot, were seriously injured last week. The accidents were believed to have occurred through the want of skill of midshipmen, who were taking part in the handling of the boats, and an inquiry is now going on to ascertain who is to blame in the matter. Both occurred in about the same way, the failure to promptly obey signal sent to the engine room causing the boats to hit the stone sea wall. The accident to the Porter happened on Friday and the bow was considerably bent. The Talbot was jammed against the wall, and its bow so badly telescoped that it will have to go to the ship yard for repairs.

The first brigade drill in the history of the Naval Academy took place Monday afternoon. This year, for the first time, the midshipmen have been formed into eight companies instead of four and organized as a brigade instead of a battalion. The drills are consequently much more interesting and impressive. The drill was under the charge of Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Fullam, the cadet commander, E. O. Fitch. The midshipmen commanding companies were Otterson, Bassett, Craig, Tupper, Drury, Dawes, Howard and Coburn. There will

be two more drills this season of the whole number of midshipmen formed as a brigade of Infantry, and there will be three drills of the whole number formed as a brigade of Artillery.

The body of Lieut. Edward Moale, Jr., U.S.N., who died in the Gundry Sanitarium, Catonsville, was brought to Annapolis Monday afternoon and the interment was made in the Naval Cemetery, Rev. Father Cutts, of St. Mary's Catholic Church, this city, conducted the burial service at the grave. The body was met at the station by two companies of Marines, with field music, under command of Captain Dunlap, U.S.M.C. Volleys were fired over the grave and taps were sounded. The pall bearers were Lieuts. W. H. G. Sullard, F. M. Knobell, B. W. Wells, Jr., W. M. Cross and R. H. Jackson, U.S.N., and N.H.V.

The midshipmen were fortunate not to lose to-day's football game against Georgetown by a larger score than 12 to 5, for the visitors were stronger and faster and played better football in every way, except perhaps in holding on to the ball. Georgetown showed a variety of plays that was pleasant to watch after the monotony which has been brought about by the fear of breaking some of this season's new rules. Their most effective play was a variation of the double pass carried out with great accuracy. The work of the visiting ends was equal to that of Annapolis, but in the other line positions Georgetown had a shade the better of it.

An individual criticism of the Navy players can hardly be given from the Georgetown game because the whole team were up against rivals that clearly outplayed them. Halsey, Strassburger and Root continued their steady work in the back field, but Needham, at quarter, missed some tackles that should cause the coaches to look for a more reliable man to fill the position. The Navy missed Farley, who is laid up with a sprained ankle and who, though light, is much better than anyone who can be gotten to replace him at tackle. The Navy is not particularly downhearted over the game, as Georgetown is playing such strong football this year and held Princeton down to one touchdown. The Navy is never in a condition to put up its best game on Wednesdays, as the players have to work hard in laboratory and class room until immediately before the game. A great effort will be made on Saturday to defeat the State College of Pennsylvania, which won from the Navy by a small score last year.

The Navy line up against Georgetown was: Howard, left end; Rees, McKinney, left tackle; Smith, Rees, McConnell, left guard; Goss, McClintic, center; Oak, right guard; Pierls, right tackle; Soule (captain), right end; Needham, Whiting, quarterback; Root, Decker, left half-back; Strassburger, right half-back; Halsey, Keene, full-back. Summary: Touchdowns, Reilly and Hart, Georgetown, and Halsey, Navy. Goals from touchdown, Carroll, Georgetown. Referee, Prof. Paul Dashill, of the Naval Academy. Umpire, Mr. Okeson, of Lehigh. Time of halves, 25 and 20 minutes.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 24, 1903.

The Petrel, which has been expected to go into commission here any time since the 1st of September, hoisted her flag at five o'clock on Monday, Oct. 19. She will remain at the yard for at least six weeks longer, and it is rumored that she will then go to the Asiatic Station. Her officers are Lieut. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan, commanding; Lieut. C. C. Fewell, executive; Lieut. C. F. Snow, Lieut. W. P. Cronan, Midshipman George P. Brown, Asst. Surg., Charles H. Delancy and Asst. Paymaster James F. Kutz.

The U.S. monitor Wyoming came up to the yard at nine o'clock on the morning of Oct. 19, and lighters immediately went along side of her that she might begin coaling. Three hours later the Concord arrived, and the ships remained here for two days, taking on coal and stores, leaving for San Francisco bay late Wednesday afternoon. The tug Undina made a trip to the city the same day, laden with stores for the Marblehead and Boston, which had been coaled at San Francisco, and on Thursday the four ships left for Acapulco, Mexico.

The Lawton and the two submarine boats were taken out of the drydock on Tuesday, and on Friday the U.S. training ship Adams was docked. The work on the new uptake being made for this ship has progressed rapidly and during the early part of the week it was stopped. All the finishing off work in the steam engineering part of this ship will be finished by the tenth of next month. Some extra work has been ordered done on the Solace in the form of repairing the bridge walls of the boiler furnaces. Orders have been issued for all the steam engineering repairs to be completed on this vessel by the first of December.

The Madilla made a special trip to Vallejo Junction on Friday, Oct. 23, with 170 Marines aboard, out of the 208 that came back from the Philippines on the Sheridan and have since been at these barracks. The Marines were accompanied to the Junction by the Mare Island Station Band, and the musicians played the liveliest of airs by the way of a Godspeed to their departing comrades as they boarded the train for the East.

FORT MCPHERSON.

Fort McPherson, Ga., Oct. 26, 1903.

The Atlanta Horse Show was a most brilliant affair and the opening of the society season. Among those occupying conspicuous boxes were Col. and Mrs. Butler D. Price, who had with them Miss Gilmore Price, Miss Seaman, of Milwaukee, Lieut. P. L. Smith and Dr. Siller. Others occupying boxes were Capt. and Mrs. B. B. Buck, Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett, Mrs. Johnston, Chaplain and Miss Hillman, Capt. and Mrs. C. P. George, Lieut. and Mrs. Sollelack and Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Adams. After the horse show all members of the Piedmont Driving Club attended the annual reception given at the attractive club house, where a delicious supper was served. The second and third nights of the horse show were equally brilliant, all society being present in new and stunning attire.

The event of the week, however, was the ball at Atlanta's far-famed "Capital City Club," where the new full dress uniform of the officers vied in splendor with exquisite costumes of the fair belles of the sunny South. Supper was served immediately upon arrival from the horse show and dancing was kept up till the small hours.

A different company of the 16th Infantry distinguished itself in the arena each night, performing Butt's musical manual in perfect time to the fine regimental band, which had an engagement for the entire horse show. They also broke the record in wall singing, causing thunderous applause from the vast and appreciative audience.

Judge and Mrs. Newman gave a coming out reception at their home in Atlanta to their daughter, Miss Frances, whose sister, Mrs. Louis Rucker, is a new and charming addition to the garrison. Mrs. Rucker assisted at the tea, and among other ladies of the garrison present were Mesdames Price, George, J. B. Bennett, Gilmore Price, Buck, Johnston and Heavey. The unmarried set were invited for a later hour, and those attending from the post were Misses Stone and Seaman, and Lieutenants Shean, Boswell, Hyatt, Hayes and Dr. Siller.

Col. and Mrs. Price have as their guests their son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore Price, and Miss Seaman, of Milwaukee, and not the least in importance, little Miss Mary Guen Price.

On Saturday night Mrs. Rucker gave a dinner to her debutante sister, Miss Frances Newman. The many handsome wedding presents of the bride made a dazzling array on her artistically appointed table. Those present

were Lieut. and Mrs. Rucker, Miss Newman, Miss Seaman, Lieutenant Shean and Dr. Siller. Saturday night a complimentary hop was given to Miss Seaman and Miss Stone, two attractive visiting girls. A large number of the young society set from Atlanta attended, and the usual number from the post.

Mrs. Alexander Sharpe is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Bennet. Miss Katharine Cochran, the charming sister Mrs. Wm. C. Bennett, is again welcomed in the garrison. Her lively traits have endeared her to more than "one," and we quite look forward to the time when she will be one of us.

Mrs. Roaul, of Atlanta, gave an elaborate reception from 7 to 9 on Tuesday to introduce her daughter, Miss Rosine. Among the matrons attending from the garrison were Mesdames Price, Gray, Johnston, J. B. Bennett and Rucker. At nine the unmarried set were invited and the bachelors attended en masse.

On Wednesday Miss Jennie Gray, of Atlanta, gave a buffet luncheon, perfectly carried out in Cavalry yellow, to Miss Frances Johnson, whose marriage to Lieut. R. N. Hayden, 7th Cav., took place that evening. A large contingent of officers and ladies from the garrison attended. Capts. George and J. B. Bennett and Lieutenant Shean spent some days in Macon at the fair judging the militia drills. Cards are out for a large buffet luncheon to be given by Mrs. W. W. Gray on Friday.

It is with a great deal of regret the regiment says good bye to Mrs. Jonas Emery and her interesting family, who go to join Major Emery at Indianapolis. Mrs. Hayes and Miss Ivy are again welcomed here after a long absence of gaiety at Asheville, N.C.

REX.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Oct. 22, 1903.

The reception given Friday last by the 19th Infantry in honor of Col. and Mrs. Joseph F. Huston was a delightful affair, the committee in charge having made every possible arrangement for the comfort and pleasure of their guests. The decorations were very elaborate, the walls of the post hall being nearly covered with flags and various arms arranged with fir and Oregon grape. Above the alcove, where Col. and Mrs. Huston received was suspended a large shoulder strap with an eagle on the blue ground, and behind it was a large white "19" with the regimental colors. Dancing began at 9:30 and was kept up to a late hour. Receiving with Col. and Mrs. Huston were Major and Mrs. Goe, Major and Mrs. Miller and Capt. and Mrs. Walton. The guests of the 19th Infantry were General Funston, Col. and Mrs. Hathaway, Colonel Pratt, Col. and Mrs. Richmond, Major and Mrs. Evans, Major and Mrs. Feibiger and Miss Feibiger, Miss Hathaway, Major Bethel, Capt. and Mrs. Gaillard, Major and Mrs. Dyer, Captain Kenly, Captain Hawthorne, Major Ebert, Lieut. and Mrs. Fenner, Mrs. and Miss Johnson, Miss Thornton, Doctor Foulker, Doctor Brooks, and Mr. Trotter. There were many guests from Portland, among them being Col. and Mrs. Jordan and Miss Jordan, Col. and Mrs. Jackson, Miss Jackson, Mrs. W. L. Boise, Col. and Mrs. Eckerson, Capt. and Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Brown, Col. and Mrs. D. M. Dunne, Miss Brown, Miss Strong and Miss Wholley.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Brooks will make their home at Vancouver Barracks, as Doctor Brooks has been assigned to duty there. Mrs. G. A. Hadsell with her children joined Lieutenant Hadsell this week. Capt. B. Enoch expects his mother, Mrs. Enoch, from the east soon, to spend Thanksgiving and Christmas with him.

Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely was the guest, Saturday last, of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. E. Thompson, who gave an informal dinner Sunday evening in his honor. General Greely left that night for Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. James N. Allison with their children are the guests of Mrs. Allison's mother, Mrs. Wholley, of Portland. Colonel Allison, who has just returned from the Philippines will be stationed at St. Paul as chief commissary of the Department. Accompanied by Mrs. Allison he will leave for there the first part of next week.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Oct. 26, 1903.

General Grant is not expected before Nov. 1. It is doubtful whether he will return until after the quarantine is lifted from the two posts, which are now quarantined from San Antonio on account of yellow fever. All the gates are nailed up, excepting one at the Quadrangle, where supplies are received from the city, and then distributed to the families and barracks by the post wagons. No one is allowed to leave the post or enter it, excepting the surgeons. The city is also quarantined, no trains leave excepting the U.S. mail. The posts are under strong guards. Road marches for the batteries are at a walk around the lower post, and the Cavalry the upper post.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. D. Arrowsmith entertained a few of the officers and their wives at an informal reception Monday night. Cards and music formed the entertainment. Lieut. James T. Watson has left for Camp Eagle Pass for duty, to relieve Capt. W. S. Barlow, who will be treated at the hospital at Fort Bayard, N.M.

One case of yellow fever has been reported at the post, but owing to the attention of Major C. F. Mason, no danger of its spreading is feared. Among the new arrivals at the post is Lieut. William E. McKinlay, who will enjoy a month's leave as soon as the quarantine is lifted.

Dr. and Mrs. Bratten entertained at a hop supper Friday night. Miss Constance Clark, and her guest Miss McGuyer being the honor guests.

General and Mrs. Cyrus Roberts, retired, have been granted quarters No. 13, lower post, until after their daughter's wedding, which takes place early next month.

An informal dance was given at the San Antonio Club last Monday night. Among those present from the post were Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Rosenbaum, Florence, Elsie and Bessie Taylor, Lieutenants Tilford, Watson, Graham, Malone, Pogram and Jones. The weekly hops have been discontinued at Muth's Gardens, and hereafter will be held in the post hop room.

Captain Boates is anxiously waiting to begin the new addition to the post. Major Becker sang a solo at the soldiers' service Sunday.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 27, 1903.

The post football team played its first hard game on the Soldiers' Home athletic field Saturday. In spite of a cold north east wind, and a steady rain, the enthusiasm of both teams ran high and the interest of the crowd was not dampened, if their clothing was. The opposing team were from the University of Maryland. They knew the game and played it well, though they were hardly a match for our fellows. The line up of the post team was as follows: Fort Monroe: Pvt. Crouch, center; Pvt. Steinle, right guard; Corp. Allen, left guard; Sgt. O'Leary, right tackle; Corp. Loney-Sergt. Booth, left tackle; Corp. Osterholt, right end, Sgt. Hall-Pvt. Knock, left end; Pvt. Werner, quarter; Pvt. Jackson-Pvt. Matthews, right half; Sgt. Roberts, left half; Sgt. Monroe (capt.), full.

Umpire, Mr. Palmer, of Baltimore; referee, Mr. Allen, of Old Point College; timekeepers, Lieutenant Stevens and Mr. Turney. Time of first half, 20 minutes; of the

second, 15 minutes; score 21 to 6 in favor of the post team. Sergeants Monroe and Roberts each made two touch-downs. Only one goal successfully kicked by each team. The spectacular event of the game was a 50-yard run down the field to a touchdown by Graham of the visitors. He boxed three who attempted to tackle, then ran away from the whole team. Both sides made expensive fumbles, due to the rain, but the game was very clean and very satisfactory and no one was injured. A return game will probably be arranged for. The next scheduled game is with Walbrook Athletic Club of Baltimore, Nov. 7.

Chaplain Barron conducted the funeral services at the post chapel over the remains of Corporal Toner, 6th Co., C.A., who died at the post hospital of kidney disorder on the afternoon of the 24th inst. The deceased was a most excellent soldier with over seven years of service. His nearest relative is a sister in Philadelphia.

The eight companies have this week completed target practice. The ranges varied from 3,000 to 9,500 yards, and considering this, the practice was satisfactory, that of the mortars particularly so. Lieutenant Tilton's company, the 9th, made the highest percentage of hits. Half of the student officers were at the firing point as a part of this course of instruction in Artillery.

Captain Starbird, A.C., has reported for duty, assuming command of the 13th Company. Lieut. C. L. Fisher, A.C., has been joined by his wife, who arrived Sunday from Washington. Lieut. C. E. Kilbourne, A.C., has been called to Washington by the serious illness of his father.

Capt. George Bartlett, A.C., now rides in the Dougherty wagon to and from the adjutant's office, because of a badly bruised foot. A rifle was dropped on it during an inspection of the guard.

The new two-story school building, near the new guard house, is completed and ready for use. The lower floor and half the upper will be devoted to the school for enlisted men, and the rest for the post officers' school. Capt. F. K. Ferguson will be in charge of the latter.

Among recent visitors were Col. W. A. Jones, C.E., U.S.A., and Lieutenants Westervelt and Andrews, U.S.N. A cold wave has put an end to green things, and the night drill is one long shiver. We are hoping that when school opens the routine drills will be discontinued.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 26, 1903.

Miss Geraldine Taylor of the city gave a Dutch supper just before going to New York. Those invited were Miss Holliday, Miss Yates, Misses Mary and Josephine Angell, Lieutenants O'Connor, Wygant and Purviance, Ensign Thomas Lee Johnson, U.S.N., Mr. Parker, Mr. Baker, Mr. Howe, Mrs. Harry Cavenaugh and Mrs. Emory.

Capt. Harry L. Cavenaugh came Saturday, Oct. 24, from Fort Riley, where he is attending the maneuvers, to spend Sunday with his wife and son, who are guests of Mrs. Minnie C. Taylor of the city. Capt. G. W. Van Deusen has been in Topeka, Kas., this week visiting friends.

Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Wagoner, the two Misses Wagoner and Miss Holliday, accompanied Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell to Fort Riley to attend the maneuvers. Mrs. Bell and Miss Holliday will remain at Fort Riley after the maneuvers.

Fifty men and twenty teams are at work on the sewage cremation plant. An effort will be made to have it completed within two months. Sewage from the prison and all the old residences as well as the new barracks will be carried to the cremation plant east of the fort driveway and south of the quartermaster's stables. In some places the sewer pipes will be more than twenty feet under ground. Carpenters are at work putting a porch on Sherman Hall, which has just been painted, and will be one of the finest buildings at the post.

Mrs. Bolton was the guest of Mrs. Nellie Daniels of the city last week. Lieut. Col. E. B. Bolton is now at Fort Riley attending the maneuvers and at the close will go with Mrs. Bolton to Mississippi to visit the Colonel's old home. From there they will proceed to their new station, the Presidio.

New cement sidewalks will soon be down in front of the double sets of lieutenants' residences. In addition Major McCarthy has a force of men at work putting sand and grass seed on the lawns. Mr. Kline, the superintendent, is a landscape gardener, and the work he is doing is proving satisfactory.

Capt. Albert C. Blunt, Field Art., spent several days with friends at Fort Leavenworth last week. Lieut. W. C. Fitzpatrick, who was a member of the Staff College last year, has arrived from the east for a short visit with friends.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 22, 1903.

Lieut. Col. John McClellan, Art. Corps, is up from Honolulu and is at the Palace. He is in consultation with General MacArthur in regard to new and better quarters and barracks at Honolulu. Major Charles M. Gandy, surg., left the first of the week for Fort Wayne, where he will be stationed.

Capt. O. C. Hamlet, R.C.S., who has had two years' shore service will soon take command of the McCullough. On Wednesday evening a delightful hop was given in the sail loft at Mare Island. Among the receiving party were Mrs. McCalla, Mrs. Cutts, Mrs. Tilley, Mrs. Miller. Supper was served after the dance.

The warships Marblehead, Boston, Wyoming and Concord sailed out of the Golden Gate this morning for Acapulco. The pennant of Rear Admiral Henry Glass was flying from the Marblehead. The squadron will sail direct for their destination, but will call at various ports on the return. Target practice will take place in Magdalena Bay.

Mrs. Lindsay, wife of Capt. James R. Lindsay, Q.M., 13th Inf., entertained the Army Ladies' Card Club at her beautiful quarters on Angel Island on Tuesday afternoon.

Lieut. Thomas Ryan, Philippine Scouts, was buried at the Presidio cemetery on Wednesday morning.

A delightful hop was given at the Presidio on Tuesday evening. It was in the nature of a reception to Col. Charles Morris, Art. Corps, who has joined and assumed command of the Presidio, and the Artillery District around the bay.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Oct. 23, 1903.

Lieut. Col. George H. Paddock, 5th Cav., passed through El Paso last week on his way to his regiment, and stopped over a few days. Mrs. Joseph Magoffin, of El Paso, who has been spending the summer and fall with her daughter, Mrs. Glasgow, wife of Capt. William J. Glasgow, 13th Cav., at Santa Monica, is seriously ill in that city. Her son, James Magoffin, was summoned to her bedside this week.

Miss Annie Kemp, of El Paso, left this week for Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to attend the wedding of Miss Marie Loughborough, daughter of Major and Mrs. R. H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., to Lieut. David A. Snyder. Miss Kemp will be one of the bridesmaids. Mrs. Andrew E. Williams, wife of Captain Williams, is spending a few days in El Paso with her aunt, Mrs. Waters Davis, before returning to her home at Fort Apache, Ariz. Mrs.

and Miss Howell, mother and sister of Mrs. James Clinton, wife of Captain Clinton, arrived at the post recently, and will make an extended visit.

Congressman William R. Hearst, of New York, accompanied by a number of Congressmen from all over the United States, visited El Paso this week. They had arranged to visit Fort Bliss, but as their train was late it had to be given up, much to their disappointment. The Earl and Countess of Denbigh visited El Paso this week on their way to Mexico. The Earl of Denbigh is the colonel of the famous Honourable Artillery Company of London, which recently paid a visit to Boston.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1903.

The battalion of the 3d Infantry returned from West Point, Ky., on Oct. 14, after three weeks of field maneuvers, under the command of Capt. James H. McRae.

The football team of the 20th Infantry has been made into shape and expects to do some good work before they leave.

The Ladies' Card Club of the post played at the house of Mrs. George H. Estes. It was gentlemen's night. The club played later in the week at the residence of Miss Elizabeth Reynolds. Tennis has been much played during the late pleasant weather. Nearly all the officers and ladies turn out to participate.

Capt. Henry C. Clement, Jr., 25th Inf., lately from the Philippines, who has been appointed recruiting officer at Dallas, Texas, left with Mrs. Clement and Francis Clement for their destination on Tuesday Oct. 27.

Friday evening, Oct. 24, the officers of the post gave a most delightful hop. After the hop Lieut. Col. Alfred Reynolds gave a delightful supper to the officers and ladies of the 20th.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 27, 1903.

Brig. Gen. George H. Burton, inspector general, U.S.A., was at the post last week, and was the guest of Lieut. Rush S. Wells, 8th Cav., his son-in-law.

A detachment of thirty men under the charge of Lieut. George M. Lee, 4th Cav., left the post last week as a temporary garrison for Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., upon the departure of the 22d Infantry for duty in the Philippines.

Capt. George S. Anderson, 8th Cav., did not return with the command when they returned from West Point, Ky., as he is president of the board to adjust claims incident to the maneuvers. Lieut. William S. Martin, 4th Cav., left for Fort Riley early last week to report to the major general commanding in connection with the maneuvers at that post. Capt. Stephen L. Slocum, 8th Cav., returned to the post last week from Washington, D.C. Major Frank A. Edwards, 4th Cav., will leave shortly for Rome, Italy, where he has been assigned as Military Attaché to the United States Embassy. Mrs. Evans, wife of Capt. Elwood W. Evans, 8th Cav., and little son returned from a long visit to Newport.

The Jefferson Barracks Social Club gave a hop in the mess hall Saturday evening, Oct. 24, with an unusual large attendance.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Oct. 25, 1903.

Two battalions of the 22d Infantry, composed of Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Col. Henry Wygant in command, left Oct. 21, for the Philippines. There are 465 men in the two battalions, including the band in charge of Emil Reichardt. They left in two sections, the first leaving at three p.m., and the second half an hour later. Many people from Omaha came down to see the regiment off. Nearly all the families of the officers accompanied them.

Lieut. Charles C. Allen left Monday, Oct. 19, to participate in the maneuvers at Fort Riley. Miss Mary Brown, of Hackensack, N.J., daughter of Col. J. Morris Brown, Med. Dept., retired, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Armstrong. Mrs. Ashburn, wife of Dr. James Ashburn, and children returned Oct. 20, after an absence of three months spent at her home in Ohio.

Capt. F. B. Shaw, 30th Inf., has come to the post to spend the remainder of his leave. Lieut. Edward C. Wells, 10th Cav., is the guest for a few days of Captain Bolles.

SOME NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Because of defects in the muster and pay rolls the Indiana National Guard has had its pay held up for service with United States troops. It is noted in the communication of the Secretary of War to the Comptroller of the Treasury that the adjutant general of Indiana did not make requisition for proper pay rolls, and did not ask for any advice as to how the rolls should be made out under the law.

In the Maryland National Guard the Krag-Jorgensen rifles have been distributed to the various companies of the 4th and 5th Regiments. The rifle range at Glen Burnie has been completed. The 4th Regiment will entertain its friends at a regimental parade, battalion drill and hop on the evening of Friday, Nov. 6. The annual indoor athletic games of the 5th Regiment of Baltimore will be held on Dec. 5 in the armory. Invitations to participate have been sent to all prominent colleges, athletic clubs, schools and to various National Guard regiments. Attention is called to the immense floor space of the armory drill hall—200 by 300 feet—and that a straightaway course of 100 yards will be laid out and a track eight laps to the mile or just 220 yards in length. The games are open to all registered athletes, and will be held under the sanction of the South Atlantic Association of the A.A.U., of which the 5th Regiment is a member.

The commander-in-chief of the Minnesota National Guard announces with regret the death, at Red Wing, Minn., Oct. 19, 1903, of Lieut. Col. John H. Friedrich, M.N.G., and says: "In his death the National Guard of Minnesota mourns the loss of a brave and most efficient soldier, and the State proudly adds the name of another son to the Nation's Roll of Honor."

In spite of a storm, Cos. F and G, of the 47th N.Y., had a most interesting and enjoyable trip to Orange, N.J., Oct. 17, as guests of the 1st Battalion of the 5th N.J. The two companies formed a battalion, under command of Acting Major Edward H. Snyder, of Co. F. The company commanders were Capt. Charles H. May and John D. Klemmer and Lieuts. Edward A. and Robert T. Nash. After a parade in Orange, and reviews by Mayor Murphy, the visiting guardsmen were served with refreshments at the local armory, while the officers were hospitably entertained by Acting Major Snyder at a well known hotel.

Major Nelson J. Edwards of the 2d Kentucky Infantry, has been granted an indefinite leave with permission to go abroad. He expects to leave New York Nov. 14 for London, England, where he will stay for probably a year, and while in England will visit the various military schools, army posts, etc., and make a study of military conditions there.

Colonel Dyer of the 12th N.Y. has received with great regret, the resignation of Capt. Charles W. Smith, commissary of the regiment, and the second oldest offi-

cer in the regiment in point of service with the command. Captain Smith, who resigns because of removal to another State, has served continuously with the 12th for twelve years past, and has been present at all duty. This includes duty at Buffalo in 1882, Brooklyn in 1886, and with the 12th Volunteers in the Spanish-American War all of which was most efficiently performed. The Captain leaves the 12th with regret, and with the best wishes of all.

The old 1st Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, will celebrate its 129th anniversary on Nov. 17, by a parade mounted and a dinner.

The 9th N.Y. will hold its first regimental drill of the season on Thursday evening Nov. 12.

Co. B, 22d N.Y., will hold a dance at the armory on Monday evening, Nov. 2, after drill.

There is little doubt that Captain John G. R. Lillendahl will be unanimously elected major of the 22d N.Y., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major S. F. Hart. Captain Lillendahl is senior captain in the regiment, in which he has been a faithful worker for over twenty-three years, and he is known as an efficient and popular officer.

The 2d Battery, N.G.N.Y., although quartered in the Borough of the Bronx (and a very long way from the Bowery) for this last year have secured some thirty new members since their removal from Manhattan. The annual prize match will be held in the armory on Thanksgiving day next. Capt. David Wilson celebrated his thirty-fifth anniversary of his enlistment in the battery on Friday night Oct. 22. The battery is in a flourishing condition and is well thought of in the Bronx.

Lieut. John Bissell, Co. D, 7th N.Y., died on Oct. 18 from the effects of being thrown from his horse on Oct. 17, which was frightened by an automobile tearing along at a reckless pace.

The present strength of the 8th N.Y. is 696 officers and men, which is a net gain of forty-three since March 30 last. Co. C, Captain Cowdrey, with eighty-five members, is the largest company in the regiment.

Capt. Daniel P. Sullivan of Co. I, 9th N.Y., who had trouble with the members of the company some time since has resigned. The attendance of the company to duty under Sullivan was very poor, and his resignation will now make possible the selection of a commandant who can bring the company up to the efficiency it was noted for under former Capt. Charles Hayes.

The 1st N.Y., will be reviewed at the armory of the 1st Regiment by Gen. George Moore Smith on Saturday evening Nov. 23. Capt. John L. Blauvelt, of Co. K, has resigned on account of business much to the regret of Colonel Bates and his officers. He has been connected with the regiment since 1887, and served in the Cuban campaign.

In accordance with the report of Brig. Gen. Russell Frost, of State Rifle Match on the 2d Mass. Rifle Range, West Haven, Oct. 8, 1903, trophies are awarded as follows: First prize, half clock, 2d Infantry, per cent, 77.14; second prize, thirty-five dollars cash, 3d Infantry, per cent, 75.90; third prize, twenty-five dollars cash, 1st Infantry, per cent 70.60. The first prize, a half clock, having been won three times by the 2d Regimental team, is now awarded to that organization. The members of the 2d Infantry team to each of whom has been awarded the State medal, are as follows: Capt. Ernest L. Isbell, Capt. Henry Norton, Jr., 1st Lieut. Arnon A. Alling, 2d Lieut. Henry A. Beebe, 2d Lieut. John J. Norton, Corp. Howard S. Williams, Corp. William F. Alcorn, 1st Sgt. Thomas Ward, Sgt. Willard E. Rushy, Sgt. Edmund G. Rusgrove, Sgt. William J. Dray, Co. K, Private Thomas E. Reed.

The trial of Brig. Gen. John Chase, of the Colorado National Guard, on charges of disobedience of orders, perjury, insubordination, etc., preferred by Adjutant General Bell, began at Denver, Colo., Oct. 19. The insubordination charges against Chase grew out of the episode in which Colonels Gross and Kimball drew revolvers on Major Arthur Williams when the latter demanded the payrolls of Camp Goldfield for General Chase. Adjutant General Bell and Brigadier General Chase then clashed over their respective authority and the court-martial for general purposes was the result. Charges were also filed by Major Williams against Gross and Kimball. Attorney W. R. Stoll, who is defending General Chase, is a graduate of West Point, and resigned from the Army in 1885 as a lieutenant in the 9th U.S. Inf. The accused objected to two members of the court on that ground that they had insufficient military careers; were inferior in rank to the accused; that they were personal friends of General Bell, the complainant, and that they had personal animus against the accused. The objections were not sustained.

MASSACHUSETTS NAVAL MILITIA.

Adjutant General Dalton, of Massachusetts, has received several complimentary reports from the Navy Department praising the Naval Brigade of Massachusetts, who served on the U.S.S. Prairie during the combined maneuvers off the Maine coast last summer. Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, U.S.N., in his letter to the Secretary of the Navy says:

"I desire to invite your special attention to the exemplary conduct and morale of the forces engaged, with which I was highly delighted. No praise can be too great for it. The battalion commanders, subordinate officers and men all entered into the spirit of the work with zeal and all displayed excellent judgment. The battalions were handled by their officers in a most intelligent manner. Captain Buffington, with his force of Massachusetts naval militia, acted as the reserve for our main body during the advance, and when near Two Light were thrown forward on the left and was in the assault and capture of the ultimate position, and had no orders given him not to rush in before the general charge was sounded his force would have captured the last position alone, he being well on the flank, although he would probably have been counted out on constructive intrenchment."

"I would add that the Massachusetts battalion was well organized, equipped and officered, and showed zeal worthy of all commendation. Owing to the shortness of time of preparation I could get but a few moments with Captain Buffington to give him the object of the movement and complete direction for its execution, necessarily leaving all details to his own judgment. My trust was not misplaced, and the work of the battalion demonstrated a high degree of discipline and intelligence among the officers and men. Inasmuch as the conduct of all of this battalion was so worthy of praise, it would be invidious to particularize any further."

Capt. Duncan Kennedy, U.S.N., of the Prairie has this to say:

"During the time that the brigade was on board ship their behavior was excellent. There was no trouble whatever. The officers were attentive to their duties and efficient. The men were always ready for any duty and showed an excellent spirit. I take pleasure in calling the Department's attention to the excellent discipline which was evident among both officers and men. Orders were promptly obeyed and never any question raised as to the propriety of any duty that they might be called upon to perform."

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles H. Darling, in forwarding the reports to Adjutant General Dalton, said in his letter: "The Department notes with pleasure the high standard of efficiency and the evident value of the Massachusetts naval brigade as shown by the commendatory character of the reports submitted."

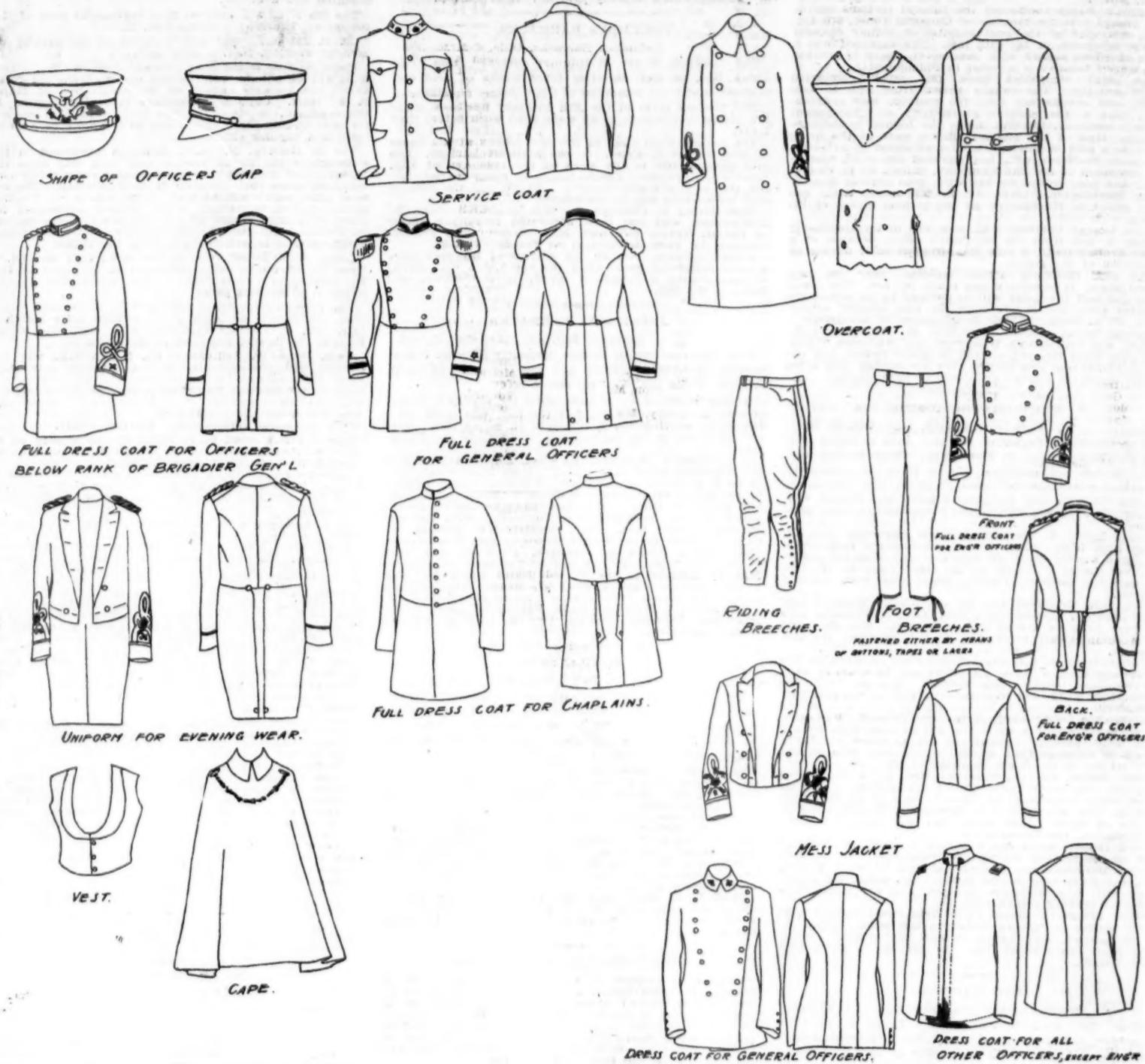
UNIFORMS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The Quartermaster General's Office of the War Department has prepared a series of sketches of the officers' uniforms required by the latest Uniform Orders and Regulations. These sketches, which are given below, are official and have been made in order that there may

be no possible mistake in interpreting the uniform order. It is the intention of the Quartermaster's Department to issue a Uniform Book showing the new uniforms of the Army in colors, but the recent changes made in the uniform order has indefinitely delayed its publication. The War Department is particularly anxious that it

be understood that the uniform order amending General Orders 132, as published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Oct. 24, only changes the stripe on the side of Infantry officers' uniforms from blue to white. The other trimmings of the uniform remain blue as prescribed in the original Uniform Order, No. 132, of 1902.

SKETCHES OF OFFICERS UNIFORMS.



A correspondent says: "Reading in to-day's New York Sun, Oct. 27, that the Supreme Court has decided against the Government in the appeal from the decision of the Court of Claims regarding the two months' extra pay, please let me know if all the Volunteers of 1898 are now entitled to it and how to proceed to obtain it?" The appeal in the case pending in the Supreme Court intended as a test of the right of Philippine Volunteers to extra pay, that of Edward G. Pierson, was dismissed on the 26th on a motion of the United States. This affirms the judgment of the Court of Claims and Pierson will get his money, but this will not result in the payment of any other claims. The Government dismissed the Pierson case because it believes that it could present a stronger defense in some other case in the Court of Claims than in this one. The Pierson case was therefore abandoned by the Government without argument and will not form a precedent. The attorneys in the case, Messrs. George A. and William B. King, of Washington, D.C., protested very strongly against this procedure, extracts from their protest having already been published. The officers and men of the Philippine Volunteers may now look for a further delay of from one to two years in securing the determination of the claims. The attorneys are diligently pressing the Government for a hearing in the second test case, that of Lieut. Charles T. Beale, of Company K, 42d U.S. Volunteers.

Beginning on Nov. 7, the American Line will make an important change in the sailing day and hour of departure of its fast express steamers from New York to Southampton. Instead of leaving New York at 10 a. m. on Wednesdays as heretofore, its ships will depart on Saturdays at 9:30 a. m. The first steamer to depart on the new schedule will be the Philadelphia, which leaves New York on its initial trip under the new arrangement on Saturday, Nov. 7, at 9:30 a. m. The day of depart-

ure from Southampton will not be altered and the ships will continue to leave that port on Saturdays at noon, calling at Cherbourg the same afternoon. Four ships will regularly be employed in this service and the result will be that each vessel will have a full week in port between voyages, both at New York and Southampton. This change is made to aid the United States postal authorities in improving the mail service to Great Britain. The International Mercantile Marine Company has also arranged to equip the ships of its White Star Line, sailing on Wednesdays, with sea postoffices, so that the Postoffice Department will have the advantage of sending mail on vessels carrying postal clerks on both Wednesdays and Saturdays. As a result the mail despatches from New York on Saturday will be delivered in London on the succeeding Saturday instead of the Monday following, as heretofore. The American Line ships have been refitted and greatly improved during the past year. The number of fine suites and luxurious first cabin deck rooms with private bath and toilet rooms has been increased and the New York now contains fifty-nine of these, a greater number than is carried by any other Atlantic steamship. The ships are all equipped with the Marconi wireless and receive the latest news by wireless, both from Poldhu and Nantucket. This change of schedule will be a great convenience to American travelers, as it will enable them to reach London by vessels of their national line over the direct Southampton route early on Saturdays.

James King, the gallant sailor of the U.S.S. Vixen, who unaided rescued a prisoner who fell overboard Oct. 19, at Portsmouth, N.H., from drowning, has been commended by the captain of his ship, and the Navy Department officially informed of his noble act, which was noted in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL last week.

We have received the report of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, a notice of which we reserve for a later issue.

PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

We note a paragraph in your issue of Oct. 17, as follows: "The Chief of Staff having been advised by the Chief of Ordnance that the caliber .38 revolver cartridge manufactured by the Peters Cartridge Company are loaded with black powder which has deteriorated since its purchase, he directs that all post commanders in the Department of Texas be required to turn in all such ammunition to the nearest arsenal, reporting date of shipment promptly to Chief of Ordnance of the Army."

It is but just to us that you should explain in your columns that the cartridges in question were furnished to the Government early in the Spanish war, and were loaded with black powder made by a certain powder company, which was inspected and tested by a Government officer and approved before same was loaded in our shells; that after the cartridges were loaded they also were inspected, tested and approved by a Government officer. We are not manufacturers of powder, but simply loaded a powder that had been inspected, tested and approved as stated. We do not load any black powder in our metallic cartridges, our regular line of metallics (except those loaded with standard smokeless powders), being loaded exclusively with the famous King's Semi-Smokeless powder, which is cleaner, quicker, stronger shooting and more accurate than any black powder ever made. Had these cartridges been loaded with this powder there would have been no complaint of deterioration. If the powder in the cartridges in question has deteriorated, that is something for which our company is in no way responsible. As stated, we are not manufacturers of powder, but, in this case, simply loaded a powder which had passed the inspection and had been approved by an officer of the Government. Will you kindly do us the justice to make this explanation?

O. E. PETERS, President.

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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS AND STAFF CORPS.

Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.; Major Gen. H. C. Corbin, U.S.A.

District of Porto Rico.—Col. Chas. J. Crane, 8th Inf., U.S.A.

Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A.

Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila, P.I.; Major Gen. J. F. Wade, U.S.A.

Department of Luson.—Headquarters, Manila, P.I.

Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall.

Department of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. Theo. J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters, Iloilo.

Department of Mindanao.—Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I.; Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.; Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A.

Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A.

Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo.; Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A.

Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.; Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A.

Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Brig. Gen. W. A. Kobbe, U.S.A.

Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.

Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.

Adjutant General's Department.—Col. W. P. Hall, Acting Adjutant General.

Judge Advocate General's Department.—Brig. Gen. Geo. B. Davis.

Inspector General's Department.—Brig. Gen. George H. Burton.

Quartermaster's Department.—Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey.

Subsistence Department.—Brig. Gen. John F. Weston, Medical Department.—Brig. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly.

Pay Department.—Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates.

Corps of Engineers.—Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie.

Ordnance Department.—Brig. Gen. William Crozier.

Signal Corps.—Brig. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely.

Record and Pension Office.—Brig. Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, B, and C, Fort Myer, Va.; D, Fort Egbert, Alaska; E, F, H, I and K, in Philippines. Address Manila.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies G and H, Washington Barracks, D.C.; A, B, C, and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; E and F, ordered from Manila to United States. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Texas; A, B, C, and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Troops L and M, at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Ordered to Philippines.

3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Fort Assimilobine, Mont.; F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E and G, Fort Logan, Colo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; I, Fort Grant, Ariz.; and M, Fort Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and D, E, F, G, and H, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; I, K, L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla.

9th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Riley, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Fort Sill, Okla.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I., ordered to return to United States and will be relieved by 2d Cav. Hdqrs., and Troops E, F, G and H, have been assigned to Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, to Fort Riley, Kan.; I and K, to Fort Sheridan, Ill.; and L and M, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

12th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

15th Cav.—Ordered from Philippines to United States. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal., where regiment should arrive early in November, 1903. It will take station as follows: Headquarters and E, F, G, and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Battery and Station. Battery and Station.

1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 9th. Manila, P.I.

2d. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

3d. Ft. Meyer, Va. 11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

4th. Ft. Myer, Va. 12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah.

5th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.

6th. Ft. Riley, Kan. 14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

7th. Ft. Riley, Kan. 15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

8th. Vancouver Bks., Wash. 16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

17th. Manila, P.I. 24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

18th. Manila, P.I. 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.

19th. Ft. Riley, Kan. 26th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.

20th. Ft. Riley, Kan. 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. 28th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah. 29th. Ft. Sill, Okla.

23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. 30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station. Company and Station.

1st. Ft. De Soto, Fla. 1st. Ft. Miley, Cal.

2d. Ft. Wright, P.I., N.Y. 2d. Ft. McDowell, Cal.

3d. Fort Moultrie, S.C. 3d. Camp McKinley, H.L.

4th. Jackson Bks., La. 4th. Camp McKinley, H.L.

5th. Ft. Screven, T.L., Ga. 5th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 7th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 8th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 9th. Ft. Greble, R.L.

10th. Manila, P.I. 10th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

11th. Key West Bks., Fla. 11th. Ft. Preble, Me.

12th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 12th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 13th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

14th. Ft. Screven, T.L., Ga. 14th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 15th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.

16th. Ft. Fremont, S.C. 16th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

17th. Santiago, Cuba. 17th. Ft. Slocum, N.Y.

18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 18th. Ft. Revere, Mass.

19th. Santiago, Cuba. 19th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

20th. Havana, Cuba. 20th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

21st. Ft. McHenry, Md. 21st. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

22d. Ft. Manila, P.I. 22d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. 23d. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 24th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

25th. Ft. Flagler, P.S., Wash. 25th. Ft. McHenry, Md.

26th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 26th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

27th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 27th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

28th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 28th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

29th. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 29th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

30th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 30th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

31st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 31st. Ft. Adams, R.I.

32d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 32d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

33d. Ft. Washington, Md. 33d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

34th. Ft. McHenry, Md. 34th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

35th. Ft. Howard, Md. 35th. Ft. Howard, Md.

36th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 36th. Ft. Washington, Md.

37th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 37th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

38th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 38th. Ft. Preble, Me.

39th. Ft. Washington, Md. 39th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

40th. Ft. McDowell, Wash. 40th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

41st. Ft. DuPont, Del. 41st. Ft. Dade, Fla.

42th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 42th. Ft. DuPont, Del.

43th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 43th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

44th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 44th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

45th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 45th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

46th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 46th. Ft. Screen, Ga.

47th. Ft. San Juan, P.R. 47th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

48th. Ft. Presidio, Cal. 48th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

49th. Ft. Fort Totten, N.Y. 49th. Ft. Delaware, Del.

50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 50th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 51st. Key West Bks., Fla.

52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 52d. Ft. Monroe, Va.

53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 53d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

54th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y. 54th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.

55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 55th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.

56th. Ft. San Juan, P.R. 56th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y.

2d Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Russel, Wyo.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Logan, Colo.

3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; K, Columbia, Tenn.

4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

5th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Plattsburgh, N.Y.; E, F, G, and H, sailed Sept. 17 from Manila on transport Sumner for New York. Address mail to Plattsburgh, N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, G, H, and L, Fort Columbus, New York; I and M, Camp Skagway, Alaska; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K, Fort Niagara, N.Y.; F, Fort Wood, N.Y.

9th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., Sackett Harbor, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China. Address China, via San Francisco, and A, C, D, Fort Niagara, N.Y.; F, Fort Wood, N.Y.

10th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, San Francisco, Cal.

11th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Ordered to United States.

12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Bliss, Tex.

13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, K, and L, Fort McDowell, Cal.; C and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; D, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; Co. I, Fort Liscum, Alaska; Cos. E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

14th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Monterey, Cal.

16th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.

17th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

19th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I and L, Fort Wright, Wash.; K and M, Fort Lawton, Wash.

20th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio. Will sail for the Philippines Dec. 1.

21st Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Sill, Minn.; I and M, Fort Lincoln, N.Dak.; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.

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And man-of-war Jack (with his usual knack)
Has dubbed them—"The Heavenly Twins."

Aye, twins in their hatred of evil and shame
And aught that dishonors a man.
Twins in upholding the Navy's good name
And marching, eyes front, in the van;
Twins in the mercy that falls as the dew
To soften Jack's sorrows and sins;
And for him allied, striking out side by side,
You'll find them—"The Heavenly Twins."

Protestant the one against folly and vice,
The other Catholic in love,
With the Cross and the Crown for their noble device—
The Cross and the Crown and the Dove.
And none will solicit their friendship in vain—
Dutch, Irish, Swiss, Spanish, or Finns
In the shirt of a tar, at home or afar,
Are the wards of "The Heavenly Twins."

When stretched on a cot by the hand of disease
And lost is the song of the lark,
When seeking in vain o'er life's desolate seas
For the branch that brought joy to his ark,
When reaping the harvest our folly hath sown,
Oh! then—then their mission begins,
To heal and make whole both the body and soul—
God bless them! "The Heavenly Twins."
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HAYDEN—JOHNSON.—At Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 20, Lieut. Ralph N. Hayden, 7th U.S. Cav., and Miss Frances Johnson.

KERRICK—CLARK.—At Urbana, Ill., Oct. 24, 1903, Lieut. Harrison S. Kerrick, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Lena Mae Clark.

McCAULEY—LEONARD.—At Eau Claire, Wis., Oct. 24, 1903, Lieut. Harry Weber McCauley, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Alma Leonard.

MARSHALL—BOOKER.—At Hampton, Va., Oct. 28, 1903, Lieut. Richard C. Marshall, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Louise Booker.

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ceive pay for their clothes that were lost in the fire on April 29, 1902 in the town of Qumungan, Pangasinan, P. I. Answer: Apply to the Quartermaster General of the Army for reimbursement.

H. C. asks how much longer will the 1st Battalion of the 1st Infantry, Companies A, B, C, D, be stationed at Fort Brady, Mich.? Answer: It is impossible to say. The exigencies of the Service might require them to be moved at any time.

L. H. asks: What steps are necessary to secure transportation to the Philippines on an Army transport, and to what relatives of an officer the privilege is extended? Answer: Apply to the Quartermaster General, War Department, Washington, D.C., any relative of the officer may be given permission if there are available accommodations. Generally, however, his immediate family only, is granted this privilege.

O. M. asks when will the 38th Co., C.A., be returned to the United States? Answer: The return of this company has not as yet been considered by the Department. It is possible it may be ordered home some time next year.

L. L. F. asks: Is there any man in the Army holding the position as bandmaster or is it chief musician? Answer: There is a chief musician of every band. Write to Bureau of Navigation for the man you want information about.

J. A. R. writes: I notice in the last issue of the Journal, on page 106, where you speak of the case of Col. Stephen C. Mills as regards to longevity pay. In case Colonel Mills wins this case, what is your opinion as to its applying to an enlisted man's pay during the Spanish-American War? My pay was at that time \$12.00, eight dollars of it was for continuous service, as you well know that an ordnance sergeant's pay is \$24.00 per month, in the first enlistment. The ten per cent. increase authorized by Congress that year on the pay of enlisted men was not paid on this \$8.00, and it seems to me that this \$8.00 was as much of my pay proper as was any of it. Will you kindly give me your opinion on this, should the case of Colonel Mills turn out in his favor? Answer: If Colonel Mills wins his case, the decision will probably affect enlisted men. However, it is as yet too early to express a definite opinion.

D. W. K. asks: A claims that a general prisoner serving a sentence at a military post cannot be tried by a military court and given additional time. The prisoner is already dishonorably discharged, and A claims that all that can be done, even if the prisoner assaulted the commanding officer, is ball and chain or bread and water punishment? B claims he can be tried and given additional time. This in time of peace. Answer: He can be tried and sentenced to additional confinement, to take effect after expiration of present sentence.

E. S. writes: A squadron of Cavalry marches past the guard house armed, and the standards are in the column also. No one calls turn out the guard for the standards. Does the sentry present arms to the squadron commander and standards and resume walking his post, or does he stand at present arms until all the troops have passed. Does he not present arms to all officers? Answer: On the approach of an armed party with the colors No. 1 calls turn out the guard, etc., and resumes his walk until the party is within saluting distance. When he halts, present arms and remains at "present" until his salute is returned by the company. Then he comes to an order and stands at attention until the party has passed, when he resumes his walk. All sentinels salute all officers with "present arms."

ADJUTANT asks: Being in column of fours, after order "To the left in line of masses," kindly inform de

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the battalions dress to right or left? Answer: This question has caused considerable discussion, but it is generally conceded that in this case all battalions would be dressed to the left.

T. L. M. asks whether or not, the marriage of all Army officers is each week published in the Army and Navy Journal? Answer: We publish all notices of the marriages of Army officers that we can obtain, though we cannot guarantee that a failure to report his marriage furnishes such proof of an officer's single blessedness as would be accepted in court. Certainly the Army and Navy Journal contains a fuller report of Service marriages than is to be found in any other paper.

J. A. M. asks: What vacancies occur in California, and from which districts for West Point for the next four years? Also the same for the Navy. Answer: General questions of this character cannot be answered. Will inform you of any vacancy to occur in any district in any one year you may designate.

H. G. T. asks: (1) In the National Guard of the State of New York what is the full-dress uniform of a trumpeter of Cavalry? (2) What braid is allowed on dress coat, and how far apart should the stripes on trousers be? (3) With field equipment does trumpeter carry carbine (mounted)? (4) Is there a regulation as to how the trumpeter cord should be attached to trumpet? (5) At the command "Forward, guide center (right or left) march," how is the signal given on trumpet? (6) Is there a single for "Right (or left) front into line?" Answer: See Uniform Regulations of the National Guard, a copy of which can be seen in any armory, as to your questions regarding uniforms. A trumpeter carries a carbine when mounted for field service. For trumpet signals and calls, see the Army Cavalry Tactics, which you can procure bound from our office, price \$1.00.

A. L. M. asks: (1) A corporal having a firing squad at a funeral, and paying the respects to the deceased person, when he brings his squad to present arms, does he come to a present arms himself, or does he remain at a right shoulder and give a carbine salute? (2) The squad being under arms, and being at the fire, and the command "load" is given, are the pieces brought with muzzle pointing downward or are they upward. Answer: (1) He should execute the present arms with his men. (2) The piece is lowered during the fixing or withdrawal of cartridge.

S. C. asks: (1) Is drilling in the manual of arms by the numbers, what commands break the numbers? (2) Would the commands, "parade rest," "trail," "secure," or "left shoulder arms" break the numbers? (3) Can fix, unfix and charge bayonet, the loading and firing be executed by numbers? Would they break the numbers, and can all positions in the manual of arms be executed in column or files? Answer: (1) The movements relative to cartridge, fixing and unfixing bayonets, adjusting sights, breaking and forming stack are not executed in cadence, but would not break the numbers, as the next command given, which would be one divided into regular motions, the numbers would be resumed. For the purpose of instruction, the instructor may divide any movement not specified, as may suit the occasion. (2) No. (3) Yes.

SUBSCRIBER asks whether a corporal in a Virginia regiment, U.S.V., who had all symptoms of typhoid fever, and the hospitals being crowded was given sick

furlough and transportation to his home, at which place he took his bed upon arrival and remained for about two months, is entitled to reimbursement for sleeper coming home, doctor's bill while at home, railroad fare for returning and commutation of rations from the time he left camp till he reported back for duty? Answer: Probably not, but you may make claim therefore to the Auditor of the War Department.

ROKEY asks: There are two companies at this post, and in forming the battalion A claims that when the right company comes up on the line it should be dressed to the left, and the guides should face to the left. B claims, however, that the right is the point of rest, and the right company should dress to the right. There is no regulation of the post or anything of the kind to require it to be formed "on the right company." Answer: B is right, if the right company is first on the line. It would take three or more companies to dress on the center.

P. C. L. asks: Par. 225, Infantry Drill Regulations, explains platoon movements. Par. 226, Infantry Drill Regulations explains the same movements in a different way. Is not Par. 225 a mistake? Answer: Par. 225 forms column of platoons marching to the right or left, from line. Par. 226 forms column of platoons marching to the front, from line.

J. C. asks for information in regard to obtaining a commission in the Army, i.e., in regard to subjects required books, age, etc.? Answer: See G.O. 21, July 8, 1902, H.Q.A., published in the Army and Navy Journal of July 12, page 1139.

H. H. asks: In a dance and grand march conducted by battalion officers, who follows the major in the march, the senior captain who is next in rank, or the adjutant of the major's staff? Answer: Military etiquette requires the adjutant to accompany his commanding officer at all times, and it would have been perfectly proper in this case for the adjutant to follow next the major and then the senior captain, unless otherwise ordered or requested by the major.

ARMY AND NAVY READER asks: (1) If four companies organize and form a battalion, each company taking its letters by choice, namely A, B, C, D, each company electing officers at the same time, so that there is no seniority, which company is entitled to right of line? (2) Has the major the power to assign the company to any place in line as he sees fit in his judgment? Answer: (1) Date of rank depends on passage of examination and not election. However, all things being equal, the officer having the longest service to his credit would be senior. (2) The commanding officer may assign the companies in line irrespective of rank, if occasion requires, other than the regular formation as per par. 233.

F. N. asks: If I am discharged in the Philippine Islands and get transportation to New York City, and then I re-enlist in Manila and get discharged again in Manila, do I get transportation to San Francisco, Cal., from Manila or do I get transportation same as before to New York City? Answer: Your question cannot be fully answered unless dates are furnished, but if you re-enlisted in Manila after March 2, 1901, was discharged in Manila, then you are not entitled to either land or sea travel pay.

M. F.—The headquarters of the 11th Infantry is at Malate Barracks, Manila, P.I., the headquarters of the 12th Infantry is at Fort Douglas, Utah. On arrival in the United States of the 28th Infantry it will be stationed in the Department of California. The station of headquarters to be designated by the Department commander.

MARINE asks what action has been taken by the War Department with reference to award of medals of honor and certificates of merit to the officers and enlisted men who rescued the Marine detachment in the interior of the Island of Samar, and carried the men to Lanang, Samar, P.I., about Jan. 26, 1902? Answer: They will be honorably mentioned in orders from the headquarters, Division of the Philippines.

SERGT. H. C. writes: I re-enlisted in Montana and was discharged at Pekin, China, March 22, 1901, re-enlisting the following day in the same place and will be discharged in the States next March. Am I entitled to four cents a mile, both land and sea, from Pekin to the place of discharge, or only for land travel. I have been informed that the act of March 2, 1901, only applies to the Philippine Islands, and that re-enlistment in China after that date and subsequent discharge in the States entitles to both land and sea travel? Answer: You are entitled to land travel pay to San Francisco, and from Taku to Pekin, China, and transportation in kind for sea travel.

J. J. F.—The cadet at present representing the 34th Congressional District of New York at the United States Military Academy, Robert J. McArdle, of Brooklyn, will not graduate before June, 1907. Except in the event of an unexpected vacancy another cadet appointment can not be made from said district prior to June, 1908. None of the cadets from the Brooklyn districts will graduate before June, 1907.

W. E. A. writes: I was discharged at Baracoa, Cuba, on Dec. 12, 1901. I received travel pay to the place of previous enlistment in the United States, which was Savannah, Ga., that is from New York City to Savannah, now as I re-enlisted at Baracoa, Cuba, Dec. 13, 1901, to what point will I be given travel pay upon being dis-

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charged at Jackson Barracks, La.? On returning to the United States we landed in New York City, May 12, 1903. Answer: You are entitled to travel pay from Jackson Barracks to New Orleans and to transportation, in kind, thence to Havana and thence to Baracoa, Cuba, for sea travel.

H. D. writes: I enlisted in Wooster, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1898; was discharged in Manila, P.I., Nov. 22, 1901; re-enlisted in Manila, P.I., Nov. 25, 1901; my regiment, the 23d Infantry, being now ordered to the Philippine Islands, I will, in all probability, be again discharged there. Question: Will I, in the latter case, receive any travel, pay, and if so, to what point outside of Manila, P.I.? Answer: Having re-enlisted in Manila after March 2, 1901, when discharged in Manila you will not be entitled to travel pay, having been enlisted and discharged at the same place.

RECRUIT asks: In case of a man enlisting in the United States, discharged in the Philippines, re-enlisted, discharged at the expiration of term of service in the United States, will he get transportation to the place of enlistment in the Philippines or United States, and if he receives transportation to the Philippines to what place in the United States will he receive mileage? (2) When will the 2d Infantry return to the Philippine Islands? Answer: (1) You must give dates with your question, and then it can be answered. (2) The 2d Infantry is not scheduled to go to the Philippines, and it is therefore impossible to answer the question.

F. A. G. asks: A soldier serving in his tenth year of continuous service was discharged in 1890. He re-enlisted Aug. 9, 1896. Since that time his service has been continuous. When he re-enlisted in August, 1896, "Entitled to re-enlisted pay," was not put on the pay and muster rolls under the head of "Remarks" opposite his name, so he received only \$13.00 per month pay. Since that time he has drawn pay just as if his enlistment on Aug. 9, 1896, was his first one. Is this soldier entitled to "re-enlisted pay," as provided for in par. 1528 A.R. 1901, as amended and set forth in G.O. 28, A.G.O., 1901, at the rate of \$3.00 per month since Aug. 9, 1896? If not, to what is he entitled? If he is entitled to anything as back pay due him, what steps would be necessary for him to take to get it? Answer: If records of A.G.O. agree with your statement made above you are entitled to re-enlisted pay and should file a claim with the Auditor of the War Department.

K. J. T. asks: I enlisted at Fort Sill, O.T., Dec. 6, 1897, was discharged at Nagasaki, Japan, Dec. 5, 1900, re-enlisted at Nagasaki the next day. Will be discharged evidently at this place Dec. 5, 1903. In 1900 I received transportation from San Francisco to Fort Sill. To what place am I now entitled to transportation? It would seem that I would be entitled to transportation at the rate of four cents per mile to Nagasaki, inasmuch as that is not an American port. If I had re-enlisted in the Philippines I would be entitled to transportation to Fort Sill the second time, according to my understanding? Answer: If discharged at San Diego, Cal., you are entitled to land travel pay, thence to San Francisco and transportation, in kind only, thence to Nagasaki, Japan.

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THE CASE OF DR. HUDSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Oct. 10, 1903, appears a letter from Bird W. Spencer, Inspector General of Rifle Practice, N.J., in which he attempts to cast reflection on Dr. Hudson's sportsmanlike conduct and the 9th Regiment, N.G. N.Y., for enlisting Dr. Hudson into its ranks. Kindly permit me to tell a few facts that General Spencer does not mention.

General Spencer states that he is opposed to "enlisting good shots for the purpose of securing their aid in winning big matches." And that "none of the New Jersey team was enlisted for that purpose." Dr. Hudson enlisted in the 4th N.J. in the summer of 1899 shortly before Sea Girt meeting, at the solicitation of General Spencer, with the understanding that he could not give time for military duties other than that required to shoot on the State team. And the fact is that he never did any military duty, not even appearing on annual inspection, except once in 1902 while connected with the Signal Corps. The fact that good shots were enlisted for the purpose in the New Jersey team is notorious. General Spencer says, in the letter you published, that he was ignorant of the fact that Dr. Hudson had enlisted in the 9th Regiment until the night before the national match, when he discovered it; and further, that if he had known it in time he would not have allowed Dr. Hudson to shoot on the New Jersey team. No secret was made of the fact that Dr. Hudson had enlisted in the 9th Regiment; it was published in several of the daily papers at the time, and seemed to be a matter of common knowledge around the Sea Girt grounds, almost as soon as the enlistment took place. General Spencer admits that he learned this fact on the night preceding the national match; how can he explain, then, his course of action in the Dryden trophy match, which took place several days after the national match? The Dryden match being for teams of eight, necessitated the weeding out of four men who shot on the State team in the national match. Was Hudson one of those who were weeded out? Not much!

Before Dr. Hudson enlisted in the 9th N.Y., he caused careful inquiry to be made by those more conversant with military law than himself, as to whether such a course violated any rule, regarding the retention of enlistment in two States. All agreed that it did not. Dr. Hudson's motive in enlisting in the 9th Regiment, N.Y., was the promotion which it led up to; his motive in enlisting when he did was that thereby he might be of more service to the regiment; and his motive in remaining in the New Jersey National Guard until after the matches he expressed in his own words as follows: "I don't feel that it would be a sportsmanlike act, nor an act of fairness to General Spencer, to drop out of his team just on the eve of an important match." General Spencer states that there are several instances where officers of the National Guard have served in two States at the same time, but he neglects to state that he is himself one of the same.

Regarding the General's hope that the National Board will make rules defining what is "sportsmanlike" and what is not, we venture to suggest that there are others who need such a rule far more than the members of the

New York National Guard. We are not ashamed to admit that we are glad to welcome to our ranks a good shot, for team work among other duties. In our opinion, the unsportsmanlike spirit is displayed where such a man is induced to join an organization in consideration of special privileges, such as wholesale excuse from drill and the like. And we are taking Dr. Hudson into our ranks with the full understanding on his part that the same attention to the duties of his position will be expected of him as of any other man in the regiment.

WILLIAM F. MORRIS,
Colonel 9th Regiment, N.G.N.Y.

THE BEST FORM OF LIFE INSURANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have recently received a copy of an open letter on Reclassification Army Mutual Aid Association by Edward E. Dravo, Lieut. Colonel, D.C.G., U.S.A., in which appears a table which has evidently been carefully prepared after much thought by Colonel Dravo. Further, L. G. Fouse, in an endorsement, says that there seems to be no doubt that the reasoning is in the right direction. Now in the table pertaining to report 1896, there appears to me to be a very serious error in reasoning, as is shown by comparing columns two and seven. For example, take a man aged 33. By column two his expectancy is 33.2 years. Now, neglecting the 4 per cent. of column five, this 4 per cent. being for the purpose of creating a reserve fund, then on all men who enter at 33 and live to be 66.2 years the association neither gains nor loses. Some members will die at 66.2, others will die at an earlier age, and the association will lose on these; still others will live to be older than 66.2, and the association will gain on these. Now the gain on members living beyond 66.2 is just sufficient to balance the loss on those dying before they are 66.2. If after they reach 71 all payments cease, then only a portion of the loss on those not attaining 66.2 will be balanced and the reserve must be drawn upon or the assessments increased.

Another thing recommended by Colonel Dravo is not sound in principle. An association cannot succeed if the table of expectancy shown in column two be assumed as correct and a man fifty years old be taken in at the rate for the age of thirty. This renders the use of said table of expectancy absurd; and this reasoning applies to a reorganization of an association which has been a failure just the same as to an original organization.

If a table pertaining to report 1896 by Colonel Dravo be adopted, then there must be an increase in the amounts in column four if members are to cease paying five years after attaining expectancy and another increase of same amounts if members of a certain age are admitted as though younger.

I desire to call to the attention of young officers a kind of life insurance policy which I regard as excellent. This is a single payment (in advance) policy. The following table shows the cost of a life policy for one thousand dollars at the age of thirty-three (my age):

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2. Providence Life and Trust Co.	374.63
3. Equitable Life, Des Moines, Iowa	p 375.10
4. Royal Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.	p 380.63
5. United States Life, N.Y. city	381.73
6. Travelers' Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.	383.19
7. Connecticut General	385.13
8. State Mut. Life of Worcester, Mass.	p 404.60
9. Berkshire Life Ins'ce Co., Pittsfield, Mass.	p 404.61
10. John Hancock Mut. Life Ins'ce Co., Boston	p 404.61
11. Mass. Mut. Life Ins. Co., Springfield, Mass.	p 404.61
12. New England Mutual, Boston	p 415.90
13. New York Life, N.Y. city	p 420.44
14. Aetna Life, Hartford, Conn.	428.47
15. Mut. Life Insurance Co., N.Y. city	431.55
16. Pacific Mutual, San Francisco	431.55
17. Canada Life Assurance Co., Toronto, Can.	441.00
18. Confederation Life Association, Toronto, Can.	441.00
19. North American Life Ins'ce Co., Toronto, Can.	441.00
20. Connecticut Mutual, Hartford, Conn.	448.41
21. Mutual Benefit, Newark, N.J.	448.41
22. Phoenix, Hartford, Conn.	451.52
23. Mutual Life Insurance Co., Vermont	456.27
24. Manhattan Life Insurance Co., New York	457.63
25. Prudential Insurance Co., Newark, N.J.	458.22
26. Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Co., Phila.	459.00
27. Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.	460.21
28. Metropolitan Life of New York	475.28
29. Bankers' Life Insurance Co., New York	485.28

The p before any amount means that I know it to be a participating policy, i. e., it will pay dividends.

An officer between twenty-five and thirty may, in the State Mutual Life of Worcester, Mass., convert one dollar cash into three dollars, payable to his estate at death. Besides this he will receive small yearly dividends. Most officers will find by experience that it will take them more than a life time to convert one dollar into three. Nearly every officer will at some time de

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sire life insurance. If more of them would, while young, put part of their income into paid up insurance their families would be better protected and such officers would have their incomes (free from drain of insurance) for the better education of their children.

Many of the above named companies will not at present insure Army officers. Others will charge extra premiums in case of war or service in the tropics. The State Mutual of Worcester, Mass., makes no extra charge on single payment policies and the New York Life makes no extra charge on any policy.

JOHN B. CHRISTIAN, Capt., 9th Cav.

IS MUTUAL AID AN INSURANCE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Insurance in its business significance was only a secondary consideration with those who organized our "Army mutual association." It was intended, if I mistake not, as a co-operative benevolence for the families of officers dying in the Service. It was intended to extend the field of relief, from subscriptions in small Army posts, to an organized association throughout the whole Army. As a matter of commercial insurance, our older officers are paying too much, and our young officers, they think that their assessments are also too high.

Let us recall, however, what we had to do in the Army before our society was formed. All of our veteran officers must remember when the hat had to be passed around, when a brother officer died leaving a family without the means of getting back to its home if its members had a home to return to. We had on many occasions to go hat in hand to stage-coach agents or railroad officials to beg transportation for our unfortunates. Often we had to use all our influence to get some widow a post-office, or children clerkships. We had to appeal to settlers or generous frontier neighbors to help us out. Thus our original purpose was not insurance, but what our name indicates, mutual aid. Let this be stated, "Let us forget."

Our younger officers should consider that if this honorable association is suffered to lapse, by their neglect to keep up the affiliation, they may themselves have the same experiences. The copy book headline ran: "Death cuts down all, both great and small." So, too, the young die as well as the old, nor do even the wealthy always leave ready money when suddenly called hence.

It may be that we are all paying more than ordinary rates of life insurance, yet we have the compensating advantage of not being bound by technical rules. Ours is a fraternal association of mutual aid. We can transmit no worthier purpose to those who succeed us in the service.

THOMAS McARTHUR ANDERSON.

The first of the two home fleets contemplated by the Imperial law under which the German navy is now being constructed has recently been constituted on a permanent active basis under the command of Admiral von Koesler. This fleet will eventually consist of two complete squadrons of eight battleships, together with an admiral's flagship, or in all 17 battleships.

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THE OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE.

The American Commission, which has been spending several months in London, for the extension throughout England of the practical temperance movement, the Oppenheimer Institute, has just made its first report, which throws an interesting light upon the present British methods of treating with the temperance problem. In the first place, public opinion upon intemperance is much more thoroughly aroused than in this country at present, and about the question of intemperance, for months, centered many of the great public debates throughout the United Kingdom. Keeping apace, or even ahead, of other European governments, nearly all of which have taken recent action, the British Government has been very active in its efforts to remove the curse of intemperance. Under the Home Office, an inspector of inebriate homes is appointed. The present incumbent, Dr. R. W. Branthwaite, has given more than twenty years to a special study of alcoholism, and its sociological, as well as its physiological results. He is an authority on inebriety, so far as it exists in England to-day. Under his charge are twenty-one certified inebriate reformatories, partially supported by the government. These homes receive patients, committed by the civil magistrates for drunkenness, in some instances they also receive private patients. All of the homes may receive patients for a period of twelve months, although some are received for a shorter period. Some of the homes occasionally receive patients for from eighteen months to two years. Practically no treatment is administered in these homes, but a policy of forced total abstinence, with compulsory outdoor exercise or work is relied upon to restore the general health to such condition as will enable the inebriate to withstand temptation after his release. By this method the inspector claims that only twenty-five to thirty per cent. of the persons so treated remain sober.

The physicians of Great Britain organized a society for the study of inebriety. True to the name of the association, they are making a special study of inebriety as a disease, and have held together for several years in this work. In July of this year the society instituted a journal of its proceedings, which has a wide circulation among the profession, and promises to be a forceful element in the discussion. Another organization in the same field, but working along different lines, is the Public House Trust, headed by Earl Grey. It is endeavoring to deal with the drink problem by purchasing all saloons and running them on an improved basis, sell-

ing only pure liquors, so as to do as little injury as possible. The organization represents immense sums of capital, which have been invested practically on the basis of philanthropy and five per cent. Many of the leaders in this and other temperance societies, among them Lady Henry Somerset, president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, have welcomed the work of the Oppenheimer Institute, with its treatment for alcoholism and drug addiction, to the United Kingdom. Although the work of this organization began and continued in a modest and quiet manner for ten years in New York city, it has since developed in this country a wonderful interest among distinguished statesmen, clergymen and philanthropists in public life. Two members of the present cabinet, Admiral Dewey, General Corbin, three Senators, Depew, Hanna and Nelson, and many other prominent American leaders, have helped to make this a great philanthropic and social movement, and now that it has assumed an international aspect, the work of the Oppenheimer Institute promises to be one of the most efficient forces in solving this problem.

C.V.P.

CONSPICUOUS MODESTY.

As drummers are so scarce, if one wants to make one's worth known, it has to be done gently, tactfully, and with a careful avoidance of sheer buck.

Now we recently heard of a charming case of this sort. The new adjutant of a north country volunteer regiment was asking the colonel a few things about the corps, and eventually got on to the subject which they love above every other thing—shooting.

"Is the battalion a fairly good shooting one?" he asked.

"Oh, yes, it is quite," answered the C.O., grandiloquently; "you'll find a large percentage of good shots in my regiment. And some very fine shots, too—very fine shots! I myself there he dropped his voice to a lower and more oily pitch) am the best shot. Er—Lieut. Pullthrough, who is the next best shot to myself, is a magnificent shot!"—Canadian Military Gazette.

CORDITE AS AN INTOXICANT.

It is reported that during the South African campaign the British soldiers discovered a new and extraordinary form of intoxication. The ingenious privates found that they could get all the excitement of a powerful narcotic by eating a cordite charge of cartridges, each of which

contains 60 strands of cordite and is very similar in appearance to vermicelli.

The British Medical Journal gives particulars of this form of intoxication. It says that Major Jennings, on learning that the men had been eating cordite, made experiments himself.

On sucking a strand he found it sweet, pleasant and pungent, but it resulted in a headache which lasted for 36 hours.

Dissolved in tea, it produces almost immediate exhilaration, "inciting almost demoniacal actions," followed by a heavy sleep and stupor of from five to twelve hours, according to quantity taken.

Added to beer, it produces the worst effects, exciting a quarrelsome and destructive mania and producing the most rapid intoxication.

A typical instance of the War Office methods is furnished by a correspondent on one of our stations. An officer having occasion for the use of a screw driver made application for the supply of that humble but handy implement from the Government stores. His application was bandied about in the usual manner from officer to officer, and finally reached the upper authority, from whom a reply filtered back by the same devious ways to

the effect that screw drivers were only supplied in tool boxes, and not singly. Nothing daunted, the officer at once applied for a box of tools, and after the usual circumlocutionary tactics was informed that boxes of tools were only supplied to carpenters' shops. By this time the officer, who had quite forgotten what he wanted the screw driver for, had thoroughly entered into the spirit of the campaign, and his next application was for a carpenter's shop. He got it!—Tit Bits.

One Levee Day, when Lord Salisbury was prime minister, he was in the midst of serious business up to the last moment. He rushed home, turned out a large bundle of uniforms, and took the first that came to his hand, with the astonishing result that he wore a coat that belonged to the Elder Brethren of Trinity House, a deputy lieutenant's pair of trousers, and a hat of the Royal Archers. Even that was not the worst. He wore his sword on the wrong side and his garter on the wrong side, and things reached their climax in the waist-coat, which, dating from an earlier and less robust period of his life, left between it and the trousers what was once called, in the case of another great parliamentarian, "a lucid interval."—Argonaut.

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